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Cut in Freight Rates Ordered

Board of Railway Commissioners hand down important decision

ON August 26, the Board of Railway Commissioners, after a hearing extending over many months in respect to export rates on grain, flour and other commodities via Pacific and Atlantic ports, issued judgment ordering that export rate on grain via Vancouver shall have the same advantage as grain for export eastward to the head of the lakes, as obtains under the Crow's Nest Pass agreement.

The Board also ordered a reduction on grain rates from head of the lake ports via rail to Quebec and Montreal. The reduction via Quebec is from 34 1/2 cents per cwt. on wheat to 18.34 cents per cwt. The board's order also provides that the rate to Montreal from lake ports shall be on a parity with the new rates stipulated on grain moving to Quebec. The reduction, however, does not affect the water-borne rate, which practically determines the wheat export movement via Montreal and Quebec.

The board orders that the rates on grain and flour from all points on the Canadian Pacific branch lines in the three prairie provinces to the head of the Great Lakes be equalized with the present Canadian Pacific main line rates. Other railways in the prairie provinces are required to adjust their rates correspondingly. This will mean reductions from every point located on a branch line of any railway in Western Canada which exceeds the main line scale of rates. The reductions in rates on grain and flour will involve, according to rate experts, in the aggregate, several million dollars which will accrue to the advantage of the grain growers of Western Canada.

Rates to Pacific Revised

The export rates westbound to the Pacific coast are also revised so as to put all branch line points on a footing of equality with C.P.R. main line points. This is an important re-adjustment which it is expected will be of advantage particularly to grain shippers in Alberta and Saskatchewan.

Freight tariffs on merchandise shipped from distributing centres in the three prairie provinces are ordered to be revised so as to secure the advantage of the short haul mileage. At the present time these distributing tariffs are based exclusively on C.P.R. distances.

The rates on grain for export from Port Arthur, Fort William, Westfort and Armstrong to Quebec, via the Transcontinental Railway are reduced to 18.34 per one hundred pounds and furthermore Quebec is put on the same footing as Montreal in respect of export rates on grain from Georgian Bay ports and from Toronto and points west on general merchandise.

Council of Agriculture Active

The Canadian Council of Agriculture has effectively presented the western farmers' viewpoint on the freight rate question during the entire time it has been under consideration. The Crow's Nest Pass Agreement was suspended in 1919 for three years. Prior to the expiration of the suspension on July 6, 1922, the railways endeavored to induce parliament to make the suspension permanent. Parliament appointed a special committee which heard interested parties for and against the railways' application. The executive of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, on May 15, 1922, decided to present a case to the Freight Rates Committee, and on May 29, arguments were submitted by N. P. Lambert, then secretary of the council, George Langley and J. F. Reid, on behalf of the council. Parliament passed an act re-establishing the Crow's Nest Pass rates on grain and flour from the prairies to Fort William but further suspended the agreement so far as it applied to westbound commodities.

On February 21, 1924, the council passed a resolution urgently requesting parliament to take the necessary steps to restore the terms of the Crow's Nest agreement as it applied to all commodities before its suspension. It also sent to Ottawa a delegation which, on April 2, submitted a memorandum advocating the application of the Crow's Nest scale of rates on grain from prairie points to the Pacific Coast.

The Railway Commission subsequently made a decision that the Crow's Nest Pass agreement was not valid or enforceable and that the commission had complete power to control rates. The Crow's Nest rates westbound were then wiped out. The Crow's Nest rates on grain or flour from the prairies to Fort William continued in force but there was a complaint that on many branch lines a higher rate was charged than for equal mileage on the C.P.R. main line. On October 24, 1924, the council passed a resolution urging the government to exercise immediately its power under the Railway Act, and suspend the order of the Board of Railway Commissioners setting aside the Crow's Nest Pass agreement.

In December a delegation from the council proceeded to Ottawa and joined with representatives of other bodies in asking the government to take action along these lines. The government, while not acceding to this demand in full did so partially by suspending the order of the board pending the result of an appeal on legal points to the Supreme Court of Canada. The Supreme Court handed down a decision declaring that the Crow's Nest agreement was binding, and that the Board of Railway Commissioners had exceeded its powers. The 1925 parliament passed an Act which wiped out the Crow's Nest Pass Agreement so far as it applied to westbound freight but perpetuated the Crow's Nest Pass rates to Fort William and Port Arthur, providing also that these rates should apply to all stations throughout the territory.

It was generally understood that equal mileage would carry equal rates from all points on the prairies, but the railways persisted in charging one cent and two cents per hundred weight higher from northern branch lines than from C.P.R. main points.

In February, 1926, the secretary of council appeared before the Railway Commissioner at Ottawa, and made a statement in support of the application made by the governments of Alberta and Saskatchewan for the adjustment of freight rates on grain and flour moving eastward to Fort William and Port Arthur and westward to the Pacific Coast. The railways had refused to obey an order of the Board of Railway Commissioners issued the previous September, requiring the railways to reduce the rates on grain and flour moving to the Pacific Coast for export, to the same rate proportioned to distances that the grain and flour would carry if moving eastward for export. These facts were brought to the Railway Commission's attention by Mr. Ward, and the demand was made that the railways should be compelled to obey the law and the order of the board. The same ground was taken by the solicitors for the provinces. The railway representatives endeavored to prevent the hearing being proceeded with on the ground that the matters involved should be considered as part of the general freight rate investigation then under way, but in this they were over-ruled by the board. The decision of the Board of Railway Commissioners on the case is given in the recent order.

Freight Rates to Quebec

The Canadian Council of Agriculture has consistently supported lower freight rates to Quebec over the National Transcontinental Railway. At its meeting in February, 1926, it passed the following resolution on the question:

"Whereas the National Transcontinental Railway was built to carry western grain to Canadian seaports by an all-Canadian route and to increase railway traffic between the maritime provinces and the West, and,

"Whereas, on the completion of the National Transcontinental Railway in

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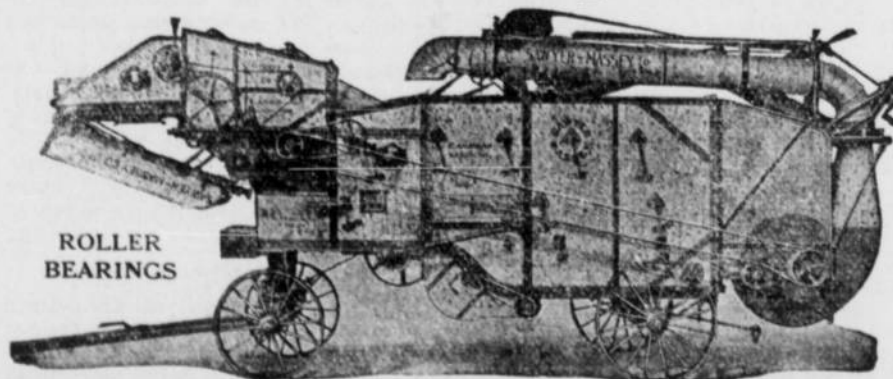
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The Grain Growers' Guide

1916, the Dominion government put in to effect a rate of six cents a bushel on wheat from Armstrong to Quebec, and, "Whereas, the Hon. Dr. Reid, formerly minister of railways in the Dominion government stated in parliament that six cents a bushel was a profitable rate and,

"Whereas, the government shortly afterwards increased the rate to 20 cents a bushel, with the result that the line is practically unused and,

"Whereas, we are of the opinion that this line should be used for the purpose for which it was constructed;

"Therefore be it resolved that the convention request the Dominion government and the Board of Railway Commissioners to put into effect the lowest freight rates on grain and livestock over the National Transcontinental Railway at which the Canadian National Railways can operate without loss."

This resolution was presented to the government by a delegation of the Canadian Council of Agriculture on April 21, and was supported by a memorandum which stated that the freight rate of six cents per bushel on wheat from Armstrong to Quebec was profitable, basing its argument on the statement made by Hon. Dr. Reid on the floor of the House on April 26, 1914. The government and particularly the minister of railways were urged to give further attention to this matter and endeavor to find some way in which it could be dealt with before the next crop was moved. The Board of Harbor Commissioners of Quebec and the Quebec Board of Trade were strongly supported in their endeavor to secure reasonable rates over the line. The rate granted by the decision of the Board of Railway Commissioners of approximately 11 cents a bushel secures this concession to the western farmers.

Terms of Reference

By order-in-council, dated the 5th day of June, 1925, the Board of Railway Commissioners was directed to make a thorough investigation into the rate structures of railways and railway companies subject to the jurisdiction of parliament, with a view to the establishment of a fair and reasonable rate structure which would in substantially similar circumstances and conditions be equal in its application to all persons and localities, so as to permit of the freest possible interchange of commodities between the various provinces and territories of the Dominion and the expansion of its trade, both foreign and domestic, having due regard to the claim asserted on behalf of the maritime provinces that they are entitled to the restoration of the rate basis which they enjoyed prior to 1919; the encouragement of the movement of traffic through Canadian ports; the increased traffic westward and eastward through Pacific Coast ports owing to the expansion of trade with the Orient and to the transportation of products through the Panama Canal.

By order-in-council, dated the 7th day of January, 1926, the board was directed, as a part of the general rate investigation, especially to enquire into the causes of Canadian grain and other products being routed or diverted to other than Canadian ports and to take such effective action under the Railway Act, 1919, as the board might deem necessary to ensure, as far as possible, the routing of Canadian grain and other products through Canadian ports.

Hearings were held in Ottawa, Montreal, Windsor, Toronto, Moncton, St. John, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Edmonton, Calgary, Kelowna, Vernon, Kamloops, Vancouver, New Westminster, Chilliwack, Victoria and Prince Rupert, attended by counsel and representatives of the provinces of British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec and the maritime provinces, and the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National Railway companies. Various boards of trade had representatives at the sittings, as well as civic, provincial and Dominion associations of commercial and other interests.

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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Owned and Published by the Organized Farmers

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A Homesteading Tale

Within the last 30 years settlers in Saskatchewan have experienced the joys and trials of the pioneer

By EDGAR N. SWALM

COMING from Ontario in the year 1906, I filed on my homestead, viz., S.W. 1/4 of Sec. 2, T. 30, R. 23, west of 3rd Mer., at Regina, then the nearest land office to this district. The following spring, in June, I started, in company with my brother, uncle and several others, for my homestead, which I had, as yet, not seen. We shipped a team of horses and plow and other necessary things by rail to Saskatoon and then travelled the rest of the journey by trail, a distance of 145 miles. Saskatoon was then a town of about 5,000 inhabitants, quite commonly called "Shack town." This was before they installed the present water system, so we were unable to obtain drinking water in town as the water from the wells out of which they had been using was condemned by the Board of Health. We had to resort to soft drinks at the King Edward hotel.

We unloaded our car and hauled everything just outside the city limits and pitched our tent beside a slough, surrounded by trees, for the night. We had shot guns and ammunition so kept ourselves well supplied with wild ducks, which were quite plentiful in the sloughs along the trail which we travelled. We also saw several herds of wild horses and antelope on this trip. We followed the Old Bone Trail, so called from the manner in which it was made. It was used to carry bones of buffalo from the prairie to be used in the manufacture of fertilizer. This trail we kept to the Bad Hills. To follow it further would have led us very much out of our direct route. The rest of our journey, a distance of about 45 miles, we made across the rough, humicky prairie without a trail whatever and nothing to guide us except the landmarks of the government surveyors.

At this stage of our journey travelling was becoming tedious as we had to branch out from our drivers to look for the stakes which divided the sections of land as we did not come in sight of any buildings for the last 25 miles of our journey. We then knew what the poet had in mind when he wrote: "Each landmark past proclaims to us we're almost there." You may imagine the feeling of rapture which swept over our whole party when Saturday evening, just a week after we started from Saskatoon, we sighted the tents of Elder Baker, a missionary from Ontario, who had only arrived and located on the same section as mine three days before. It was quite dark when we reached these tents and were heartily welcomed by the whole family, as their first visitors.

The next day being Sunday, Elder Baker had church service in one of the tents. That morning an antelope came quite near our tents and stood stamping its one front foot on the ground and looking at the strange white objects which had so suddenly sprung up on his heretofore unlimited range.

Furrow Marked Claim

The following week part of our party went to the South Saskatchewan River, a distance of 40 or 50 miles, for wood and succeeded in obtaining a goodly supply of dry cottonwood, some of the logs measuring 28 inches in diameter. On this trip for wood our tent was burned down with all our grub and blankets. It caught fire from some coals on which we cooked our breakfast that were left outside the tent, and as all our provisions were burned we had nothing to eat until we reached home, except some pancakes which we got at a shack about 15 miles from home, the only thing the newly arrived homesteader had to offer us. The rest of our party staked out our homesteads and plowed a furrow around each of them.

My brother then started to break on

our land and succeeded in getting about eight acres turned over, all the neighbors coming to see the first sod turned over in this district with a new John Deere sulky. All the prairie had been burned over the fall before so that there was absolutely no feed for our horses, except what we brought in with us, and as this was being rapidly consumed we decided to go back to Regina, which we did, driving with horses all the way, a distance of 300 miles. I stayed there that summer, hiring with my cousin, and about Christmas time I went to Ontario for the winter months.

Hospitality of Minister's Home

Next spring we again started for my homestead with enough provisions to last for two or three months and a few boards to make a door in my sod house. We had another horse shipped out from Ontario, a few hens, a box of cured hams and a box of bed clothes. A neighbor accompanied us on this trip from Saskatoon with oxen, so you see we had a very slow and tedious trip keeping pace with the oxen; however, about a week after, we arrived at the homestead and found Elder Baker located in his new sod house and with a fine sod barn built.

Church services were held in the Elder's

house and the bachelors from far and near came together to hear the impressive sermons delivered by the only minister for miles around. After meeting, all were urgently invited to stay and enjoy the rich repast prepared by Elder's wife, one of the very few women in the district. I shall never forget the good feeling which existed among the early settlers, and we looked forward to this meeting from one Sunday to the next.

I must say, here was a stopping place for everyone and none was turned away, no matter of what creed or race. When the bachelors of the district wanted to go to Saskatoon, the nearest town, they brought all their belongings here, including cows, hens, dogs, cats, etc., until they returned (at one time they kept 17 dogs there). They bid all good-bye as solemnly as if it was the last time they expected to meet and when two weeks later they returned they were welcomed with almost as much enthusiasm as a new visitor.

That summer was very dry and breaking was hard. We broke about six acres more and a garden patch and fire-guard around our land. The sloughs all dried up and as there were no wells it became difficult to obtain water for our stock. On one trip I remember making, in company with

a neighbor, we had to go ten miles for water. We had three barrels with us and before we got them filled (as we had to pull the water up with a rope and pail) it began to rain. When we got home about half the water had splashed out of the barrels owing to the rough roads. It was about nine o'clock at night and it was one of those cold, drizzling, spring rains. We were cold and wet and you may judge our dismay on reaching my tent to find it blown down. The rain had loosened the stakes and allowed the wind to blow it over. Of course, the only place we could go was to some neighbor's and as Baker's was the nearest house we decided to go there. I never was so glad to get to a place of shelter in all my life.

We slept on the upper floor of the sod house. The only place one could stand upright was in the centre. We had to lie down and roll back under the poles which served as rafters, and the pit-a-pat of the rain on the paroid roofing just about a foot above our faces soon had us lulled to sleep.

We decided that we could stay no longer as we could not haul water in barrels as fast as the horses would drink it, so we started out to look for work as the harvest was drawing on. I was here reminded of what the Irishman said about homesteading. He said, "The Canadian government bets you 160 acres of land against your \$10 that you can't stay six months in each year for three years on this land."

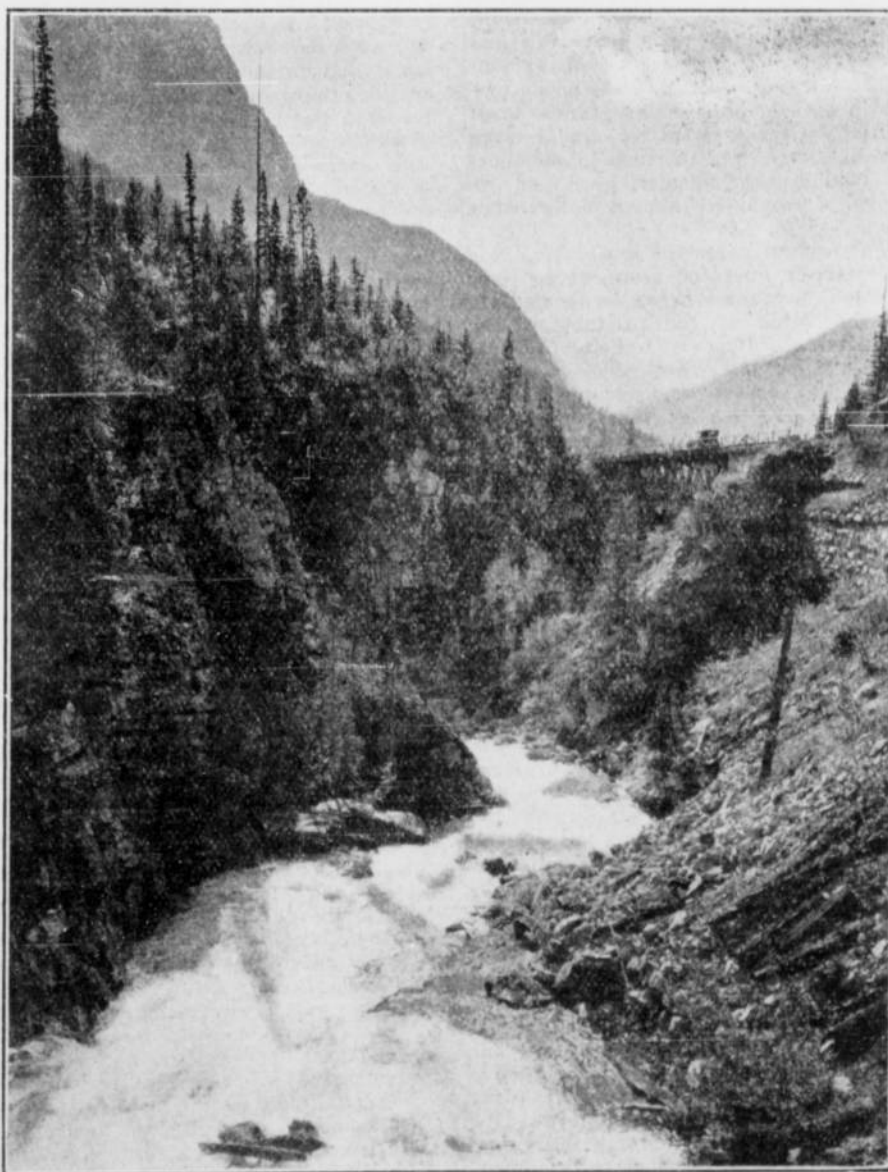
Braving Blizzards

After threshing that fall I again started for the homestead, arriving there about October 18. I intended to go to the river for wood for the winter the next day, but providence willed otherwise, for the same night there started one of the worst blizzards that I have seen in this country. A neighbor's horse actually perished in his stable, due, no doubt, to the fact that the roof had not been finished.

While I was out threshing the gophers had burrowed a hole through the corner of my sod house and the next morning there was a bank of snow alongside my bed as high as the bed itself. The following day I thought of feeding my horses, which were in the sod barn on my brother's homestead, just one-half mile north of my house, but how to get there through the storm I could not figure out, because the snow was so thick I could not see my sod house more than two rods away. However, I knew if I kept going straight north I would get there all right, so taking a line with my house and keeping the storm on my left side (as it was coming from the north-west) I started out and counted my steps in order to know when I had gone far enough.

At this practice I was fairly expert, having done a lot of it in locating others on their land in the summer, so when I had taken the required number of steps I looked around for some sign of the building, but was disappointed, so thinking that I had taken shorter steps than usual owing to the depth of loose snow and facing the wind, I kept on in the same direction about ten more steps, but still could see nothing of the barn. About that time all sorts of thoughts crept into my mind—perhaps I had gone past, perhaps I had turned aside a little, perhaps the wind had changed and many other suggestions offered themselves, but thinking the more plausible reason was that I had not gone far enough I kept on for another ten steps and was overjoyed at finding the garden patch which was plowed the summer before, just a short distance from the barn. Two more days

Turn to Page 26



The high bridge on the Kicking Horse river, crossed by the new motor highway. This bridge was formerly used by the railway on its famous 4.4 per cent. grade up the Field Hill.

The Canadian Seed Growers' Association

THE Canadian Seed Growers' Association owes its origin to the vision of Dr. Jas. W. Robertson, who is today known throughout Canada as the chief commissioner of the Boy Scouts' Association and also as chairman of the central council and executive committee of the Canadian Red Cross Society. From 1895 he was commissioner of agriculture and dairying in the Dominion department of agriculture, and after studying seed improvement systems in Europe he had come to the conclusion that some better plan should be introduced into Canada. He conceived the idea that if the best heads—best in point of size and number of kernels and weight of grain—were selected from a standing crop, and if these in turn were multiplied, that not only would the crop be kept pure to variety but that, in addition, larger yields would be secured.

In 1899, Dr. Robertson put aside \$100 of his own money to encourage boys and girls, on their fathers' farms, to pick out these kind of heads and to forward them to Ottawa. The results were astonishing. In Dr. Robertson's own words: "I remember the bags containing those selected heads coming in almost like a deluge on us." It was apparent to Dr. Robertson that the boys and girls were getting much enjoyable education, enlightening enthusiasm and intelligent encouragement in proceeding in this new way of growing better crops through better seed.

Dr. Robertson, as a result of this first small competition, saw bigger things ahead, and visioned as an ideal not only the making of better crops by this selection of the best plants but also that through this work better boys and girls, and so better farmers, would result and that prosperity and character of the farmers would increase. Again, in Dr. Robertson's own words: "That it would end in leading boys and girls into a larger experience and understanding of life and happiness through intelligent effort in selecting seed grain on the farms where they lived."

A Benefactor Appears

The late Sir William C. Macdonald, of Montreal, was so convinced of the good that had resulted from the experiment that he donated the sum of \$10,000 to encourage a Canadian-wide competition. In 1900, therefore, was inaugurated the Macdonald-Robertson competition, the object of which was to stimulate an interest in the selection and production of high class seeds by providing visible demonstrations as to the practical advantages which accrue from the use of such seed.

Each competitor was required to operate for three years a plot of either wheat or oats of one-quarter of an acre. The plot was to consist of seed secured from the hand selection of the largest heads and the most vigorous plants.

George H. Clark, Dominion seed commissioner, was given the supervision of this competition. Under Mr. Clark's able management, the competition was a marked success. A study of the results secured showed what was really to be expected—that an interest taken in the better breeding of the plants of a crop inevitably leads to a desire for better management or better farming, which in turn leads to an increasing ability to perform this better farming.

On an average, after three years of operating these plots, the competitors got 40 per cent. more crop of wheat the third year and 36 per cent. more crop of oats than they got in the first year.

The origin, accomplishments and aims of an important national institution by its president, Major H. G. L. Strange

The results secured showed unquestionably that there were great possibilities for the improvement of the grain crops of the whole of Canada by making available to the farmers seed systematically selected along the lines mentioned above.

Accordingly, the 450 competitors who successfully finished the three years of work in the Macdonald-Robertson competition were, in 1902, formed into the Macdonald-Robertson Seed Growers' Association, the name of which was changed in 1904 to the present title—

Clark as a result of his observations in Europe on improved methods of seed selection. Accordingly, L. H. Newman was sent to Sweden for eight months in order to investigate and become familiar with this latest method of plant breeding work.

The original method adopted by the association, now termed mass selection, was still continued and is continued to this day, as one means of securing seed that at all events is free from off-type plants.

This new method, called the pedigree

the estimation of the Canadian public because of the work, thought, and care that is lavished by experts on every detail of the intricate functions that go to the making up of the final registered seed sealed in the sack.

Originally starting out with wheat and oats only, the association now registers varieties of the following crops: Wheat, oats, barley, corn, flax, peas, soy beans, rye, alfalfa, sweet clover, swede turnips and mangels. This last year no less than 2,205 fields were inspected for the association by the Dominion Seed Branch, and the association granted, as a result of these inspections, 1,599 field crop certificates. A total acreage of over 30,000 was inspected, which was estimated to yield around 900,000 bushels of registered seed.

This good seed of superior pedigree, superior performing ability, superior yield, superior ability to withstand disease, and all true to type and to variety, has now been available in ever increasing yearly amounts for the last 25 years. It would be very difficult to estimate, conservatively, just what this has meant to the agriculture of Canada.

After a close study of his question, the writer summed the matter up in his own mind and put these words into his presidential address, delivered before the annual meeting of the association this last June:

"That the present high place that Canadian crops, particularly wheat, oats and alfalfa, hold on the world's markets, is due in no small measure to the fact that the Canadian farmer, for many years, has had available seeds of superior pedigree and performance, the product of members of this association. That these excellent products which the members of this association are turning out are due, in turn, to the vision, the determination, the enthusiasm, and the hard work mainly of the first officials of the association, particularly of Dr. Robertson, Dr. Zavitz, Mr. Clark and Mr. Newman, and that these men unquestionably deserve well of this country of Canada."

So well did the meeting of around 100 members of this association agree with these sentiments, that they voted unanimously to present an illuminated address and an appropriate gift to each of the above-mentioned men. These tokens of their sincere admiration being subscribed for by a special fund contributed by the members of the association.

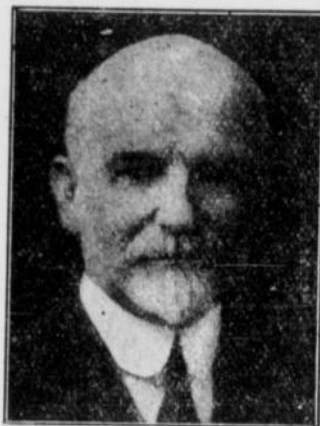
Has Wide Contacts

The association has grown into a very much larger organization than the founders probably contemplated. The various requirements which go to the final make-up of registered seed are so intricate, require so much technical ability along different lines, that it is found necessary to organize the members of the association into different groups for performing definite functions. Today we therefore find within the membership organized groups of scientific plant breeders, of scientific crop experimenters, of farmer producers of elite seed, of farmer multipliers of elite and registered seed, of provincial seed boards, of inspectors of the Dominion seed branch, and the association also finds that in order to obtain the best results from its work that it must actively co-operate with the Dominion department of agriculture, the Dominion seed branch, the Dominion experimental farms, the provincial schools of agriculture, the provincial department of agriculture, the various universities, the organized seed trade, the co-operative seed selling agencies.

Turn to Page 19



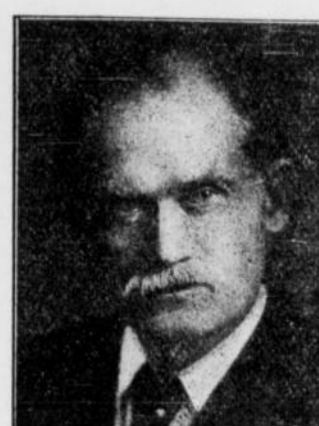
L. H. Newman.



Dr. C. A. Zavitz.



Geo. H. Clark.



Dr. Jas. W. Robertson.

The four men who shaped the policy of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association during its formative years.

the Canadian Seed Growers' Association. Doctor Robertson was appointed its first president and retained that position for 20 years. Doctor C. A. Zavitz, of the Ontario Agricultural College, was the first vice-president, and George H. Clark, the seed commissioner, was the first secretary. The object of the association thus formed was "to encourage the general use of improved seed with a view to increasing the yield and quality of the field crops of Canada" and this object was to be obtained by making regulations respecting the growing, selecting and preserving of the seeds of various crops, keeping records of the seeds produced by members, fixing standards of eligibility for registration, and issuing certificates of registration to members by which hand-selected seed, or its progeny, would be known from other seed.

For several years the association was successfully operated along these lines and soon evidences began to accumulate of the value of the product of the association. Reports told of definite improvement in the size, plumpness and quality of kernels, of selected strains that matured earlier than others, of strains that matured with exceptional evenness, and of strains becoming better adapted to local conditions.

Detached from Seed Branch

Up to 1905 the work of the association was carried on as a part of the seed branch of the department of agriculture, but in 1905 the association became a voluntary institution and self-governing, although assisted financially by the government.

In view of this change in the status of the association, George H. Clark, the secretary, being a government official, felt it difficult to retain two positions and so he relinquished the active work as secretary of the association. But Mr. Clark has ever retained a keen and unflinching interest in the welfare and progress of the association. Then Leonard H. Newman was appointed secretary, which position he held until 1923, when he was appointed Dominion cerealist, and Peter Stewart became secretary in his place.

The year 1910 was an important one for the association for at this time a new and improved method of plant selection was adopted, which was the producing of seed from individual plants that after careful tests showed ability to perform in a superior fashion. This change was recommended by Mr.

culture system, results in so-called pure lines which, if properly selected, do breed almost indefinitely true to type without any breaking up. This is the accepted method of plant breeding favored and adopted by the association today.

Seed secured from this method is termed elite seed and this elite seed, when multiplied, becomes automatically first generation registered seed. First generation, when multiplied, becomes automatically second generation registered seed, and so on indefinitely. As a matter of practice, seed is seldom multiplied further than the third generation, the growers then preferring to secure a purer stock of first or second generation.

So intricate, however, so expensive, so meticulous, are the requirements for the production of elite seed under the single plant selection method, that very few practical growers attempt this work. Mainly it is in the hands of the universities, experimental farms, and other institutions.

In 1921, Dr. Robertson resigned from the presidency of the association and was succeeded by Mr. Clark, who held this office for five years, and was succeeded in 1925 by Doctor Zavitz, who resigned the following year on account of ill-health.

An Important Change

Mr. Clark held the presidency during several rather important years in the affairs of the association. In 1923 some interesting amendments were made in the Seeds Act, and for the first time elite and registered seed became official Canadian grades. The work now of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association became theoretically confined to the supervision of seed production in all its details up to and including the inspection of standing registered crops. After the crop was threshed the examination, the analysis, the testing, and the sealing of the seed in the sack, became the duty and the responsibility of the Dominion seed branch. Previous to this, the whole of these duties had been performed by the Canadian Seed Growers' Association.

Of late years, too, the Dominion seed branch has allowed its inspectors, who are situated in each province, to become available to the association for the inspection of registered field crops.

It can truthfully be said that since this division of the work has taken place, that the final product of registered seed stands higher than ever in

They Who Pass

Opportunities look best in retrospect

By FRANK A. SKELHORNE

THE recent gyrations of the grain markets have brought on another attack of speculative fever. The gambling patient is getting delirious and with the usual dementia attendant upon such a condition, there is but a single thought in the mass mind, and that is for higher prices.

Many there are who, notwithstanding the low prices prevailing last winter—when the market only had a range of about 12 cents for several months—believe that prices should still go higher now, and after a 35-cent rise, think the time ripe to purchase.

'Twas ever thus. When the crowd gets bullish—which is invariably after a prolonged rise—then the majority see some easy money coming their way and think the time is ripe to grab a bunch of fruit which appears due to fall into their open mouths from the speculative tree. Verily, one is born every minute.

The proper time to buy wheat is when everybody else is selling or thinking of doing so. Last winter for weeks and weeks the speculative element was decidedly bearish; wheat had been dropping for months. It made a high point in September and October, and then commenced to sag with the threshing of the new crop and the consequent heavy deliveries. This continued until the beginning of March, almost five months, and during the whole of that period of time, the market had absorbed all that was offered, and when a strong export business developed prices advanced and continued to advance to the new high levels seen in May, June and July.

A Rothschild Maxim

I mentioned a little while ago that when wheat was cheap the speculative public element wanted to sell it. When it is dear they always want to buy. Now, for the benefit of those who are playing the market here is a little gratuitous advice which is not mine, but you can use it if you feel so inclined without any charge. A certain gentleman in conversation with one of the founders of the House of Rothschild, asked this question: "To what do you attribute your success in the realm of speculation?" and the answer was: "Never waiting to buy at the bottom or sell at the top; also, to buy when the mass wants to sell and to sell out when the public wants to buy."

In other words, do contrary to what the mass is doing and also to really understand the soundness of the following statement that "no one goes broke taking profits."

This is one of the hardest lessons the embryo speculator has to learn. To be able to do it is the sign of a real trader.

Every time you buy a few bushels of wheat via the blackboard route, someone, somewhere, must sell it to you, and vice versa when you want to sell, another has to buy it. During the period of real wheat, when it is coming into the elevators at the rate of several millions of bushels per day, the grain companies have to buy what is offered provided they have the room for it. This buying is financed through the banks, but for a measure of safety the banks insist that the same wheat must be sold immediately, and sold it is through the option route on the Grain Exchange.

For five months last winter, a lot of wheat was sold and the price declined in consequence, as there were large deliveries. The speculative public saw the price dropping and believed that wheat was going on the toboggan down to the dollar mark. This was, of course, after it had already dropped from eight to 12 cents.

There was nothing apparently that could hold it up. Europe had an average crop; the States had a good surplus; Argentine and Australia also came through with substantial amounts, and so the news ran on, all bearish apparently. The arm chair chorus in the various board rooms were unanimous; there was scarcely a dissenting note, and if one lone bull did dare to lift his voice, there came a growl from the bears, and his tune changed akin to that of a newly born calf.

Yet month after month went by and the expected decline did not materialize. As a matter of fact, the low mark reached by May wheat was not within ten cents of the previous season's low. All the wheat that was being offered, was quietly absorbed into strong hands, and when Europe came into the North American market in real earnest, then we got the quick advance in price, which in two months carried it up 35 cents.

The growls of the bears were changed to the yelps and ki-hi's of the mongrel canine who has a can tied to his tail. They were in the same predicament; they couldn't get loose, no matter how they ran for cover. This is ancient history I know and it probably makes painful reading for some, but I want to make a comparison; you will see the force of the argument later on.

Bears Work Fast

Here is the point. Five months trading which was principally bearish in character, could not depress prices below those of the previous year. The full decline was about 16 cents in six months. Usually

a bearish market is a very rapid one, its velocity is astounding. Witness the decline of 1925, January to April. But last winter's market did not drop quickly, it was a very slow movement, covering a long period of time. In other words, accumulation was taking place with but one object in view; higher prices later on.

All through the winter the market was stubborn. Many hard spots developed on the chart, and congestions occurred. It refused to drop down to a dollar, even though the speculative public said it must, so they sold it, month after month, with that one idea of lower prices. Any one with a grain of intelligence should know that there would have to be an end sometime, as economic conditions are never stable.

The majority recently were very bullish. Mark you, after a rise which was double that of the drop. What goes up must come down, and while we have had a few reactions back, there must be more before any further rise can be secured.

Don't forget that 95% of those who speculate in grain lose. Your chances of being able to beat the game are mighty slim. Years of study in the action of the markets is necessary before you can hope to make a success of trading in wheat. You must possess an elastic sort of mind which will enable you to reverse your former judgment immediately. Don't sit in a grain office and watch the blackboard; you will be hypnotized if you do and your money will take wings and fly to pastures new.

Does Pool Lead Bulls?

Many there are who blame the pool for the recent advance in price. It is quite true that the pool must protect some of its loans the same way in which other market agencies do.

At times the pool could be a factor in holding up prices; this would occur on the various settling days, May and July. Any grain company having the control of the wheat in Western Canada could make all the "shorts" in the market on these days pay through the nose for what grain they required to fill their sold commitments. As sentiment does not appear in business transactions like these, any firm controlling the floating supply of wheat would naturally keep up the price in order to "squeeze" those who had to buy on the last trading day.

For the pool to actually try and control the price of wheat with the idea of making the consumer pay famine prices for it would be about as effective as trying to

stop a grizzly with a pea-shooter, and probably as dangerous. And yet this is what a lot of traders actually believe.

Mind you, I would not say that wheat prices during the next few months may not be higher than they have been, and they can also be a great deal lower. Our crop is not made yet and anything might happen. On the other hand, it is quite conceivable that Western Canada could harvest even a larger crop than in 1915. A hot August and September would be the means of doing this. On the other hand the crop is late, and frost, rust and continued cold weather during the next six weeks—this is the end of July as I write—would probably cut the yield in half.

The fault of the average trader is—that he does not study. Three and three-quarter hours spent in a room with a bunch of the same clan, watching the operator put nice chalk figures on a blackboard, in obedience to a clicking telegraph instrument; listening to the arguments of the bulls, because they have bought, and vice versa to the bears because they have sold, is sufficient to put grey hairs in a black cat's tail.

The Witchery of the Board

Watching the blackboard does not help you to make a trade, and watching it after you have made a trade is worse than throwing money to the ponies, with a little less kick in it. The trader who lives far, far away from a broker's office, or goes away on a fishing or hunting trip after he has made a commitment, stands about an equal chance of getting his money back.

I happened to be in conversation with a broker friend of mine once and he volunteered the information, which was authentic according to his books and experience, that the city trader who sat in the board room watching the blackboard and listening in to the conversation, had one chance in ten of breaking even, but the country trader, who never saw a blackboard had an average of one to one and a half. Not that the country cousin was shrewder than the city man, but because he never saw the minor fluctuations, and was not stampeded by them into doing something foolish.

And so it goes. Grain trading is a science, and only the men who have been in it for many years and have studied it as an advanced outpost of the science of economics deserves to be studied, can hope to make a success of it. There are a few with nothing to go by but their hunches, who for a time make money, but the inevitable is inescapable, and sooner or later they have travelled the road of the despairing and broken.

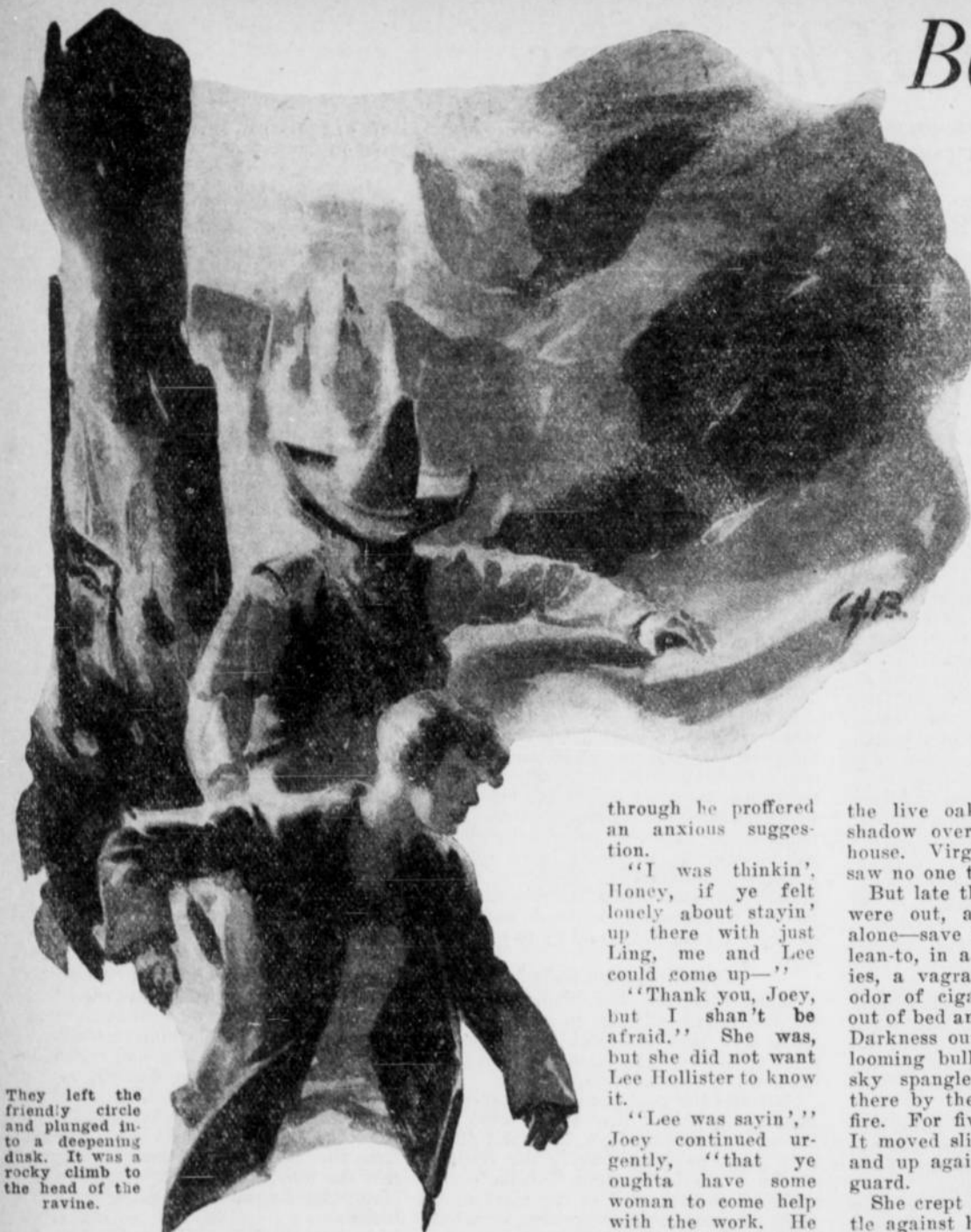


An early fall snowstorm in the range country.

Boss of the Circle V

By AGNES LOUISE PROVOST

Illustrations by CHARLES ANDREW BRYON



They left the friendly circle and plunged into a deepening dusk. It was a rocky climb to the head of the ravine.

Story as Started Last Issue

Lee Hollister does not believe that genial, kindly Matt Blair, owner of the Sun Valley Ranch—better known as the Circle V—committed suicide. Matt's empty pistol had been found lying beside him. Lee has influenced lovely young Virginia Blair to return to the ranch in order to try to set ranch affairs right, which, under Lawler, the shifty foreman, were steadily going from bad to worse. Timber had been ruthlessly lashed, pastures ruined and fences removed. Virginia resented Lee's charge that she was disloyal to the ranch, which had, next to herself, been her father's dearest treasure. Her aunt, Mrs. Archer, had plans for Virginia for a wealthy match with Stanley Bradish, and considered herself badly used when Virginia returned to Circle V. Stanley's father, Milton Bradish, wants to get possession of the ranch and Virginia is inclined to accept his offer for it. He claims that he intends to make a dude ranch out of it. On her return Virginia finds the Chinese cook, Ling, still in charge at the ranch house. In the great wave of loneliness that sweeps over her, in her old home without her father, Virginia turns to her father's old side partner, Joey Kirby, and to Lee Hollister, forgetting for the time her bitter quarrel with Lee.

CHAPTER VII

SHE came. She was a normal, healthy young woman, but she had forgotten that it was possible to eat with such appetite. And she drank coffee from a large tin cup with a businesslike handle and wondered, as Lee Hollister neatly placed a flat stone for a saucer, what her aunt would say if she could see her now, side by side in the dusk with the wizened old prospector in his rough clothes, and the young man who had been one of her father's "hands."

Mrs. Archer and the well-served ease of the "cottage" were far away; so were Stanley Bradish and all the lively, sophisticated, lavishly spending crowd with whom she had motored and danced and golfed through days that were crowded to the brim.

Lee was quiet, his clean profile showing darkly against the fire. Joey chattered contentedly. When they were

through he proffered an anxious suggestion.

"I was thinkin', Honey, if ye felt lonely about stayin' up there with just Ling, me and Lee could come up—"

"Thank you, Joey, but I shan't be afraid." She was, but she did not want Lee Hollister to know it.

"Lee was sayin'," Joey continued urgently, "that ye oughta have some woman to come help with the work. He says it ain't no kind of a way for a young

lady to live, with nobody but a pack of men folks around. Lee's awful fussy, he is."

Lee, Lee, Lee!

"That's very kind. I'll think about it, Joey. But I must go now. It's almost dark." She jumped up with a quick shiver. Night was coming on, with a keen tang in the air, and her dress was thin. Lee arose also, and went into the cabin. A few moments later a man's coat was laid around her shoulders.

"Reckon you forgot that this climate is half a mile up in the air and gets cold at night," he drawled. "I'll walk back with you, Virginia."

The men Virginia knew did not take that privilege for granted, but she was glad to have him as they left the friendly circle of the fire and plunged into a deepening dusk. It was a rocky climb to the head of the ravine, and loose stones rolled treacherously under her feet, not shod for rough travel. He helped her now and then, with a quick, sure touch. Once out on the valley floor it was straight going, but there was still a good walk ahead of them. They could see the ranch house, with every window lit. His hand touched her arm again.

"That means 'welcome home,' Virginia." His voice dropped softly. "And I suppose Curly is rounding up the whole outfit to meet the boss."

"Oh—am I a boss?" She laughed. Somehow it gave her a funny sense of ownership that she had not felt before. "It's rather absurd, isn't it? Will you come too?"

"Not this time, thanks. I want to see Ling about something, and later I may sit under your live oak and have a cigarette or two. It's an old friend of mine."

It was an odd way to respond to an invitation. She wondered slightly, and then dismissed it. They walked on in a star-set spicy darkness, talking little. For two people who had quarrelled so

bitterly, they were oddly and dangerously content. At least, it was dangerous for one of them.

Lee's business with Ling was soon transacted. It consisted of a brief question and a grinning reply.

"No trouble 'tall. Pack up pronto when teleglam come; takee shack by blunk house. Velly mad."

Lee grinned his satisfaction and left, with a grim glance toward the shack by the bunkhouse, where Lawler, no longer spreading himself ostentatiously in Matt's rooms, had hastily betaken himself.

He had apparently forgotten the matter of the cigarette under the live oak which spread its dense shadow over a knoll just beyond the house. Virginia looked out twice but saw no one there.

But late that night, long after lights were out, and she tossed wakefully, alone—save for old Ling in his distant lean-to, in a house of creeping memories, a vagrant breeze brought a faint odor of cigarette smoke. She slipped out of bed and crept over to the window. Darkness out there; a shadowy valley; looming bulks of mountains; a velvet sky spangled with stars. And over there by the live oak, a tiny point of fire. For five minutes she watched it. It moved slightly; once it swung down and up again, but it stayed. Lee—on guard.

She crept back into bed, sighed a little against her pillow, and slept like a child.

Early the next morning Lee rode out of Joey's ravine just in time to receive a sour glance from Lawler and a grinning hail from Curley and Darrell, all on their way to the lower range. He turned up the valley again to the ranch house, quite as if he had not spent a large part of the previous night only a hundred yards or so away from it. There was no sign of Virginia, nor had he expected to see her luxurious ladyship at this hour. He went around back to find Ling pattering with unusual care among his pots and pans. Ling usually clattered.

"Missy long time sleep," he confided amiably. "Bleakfas', Lee?"

"Had it, thanks. Missy isn't used to ranch hours yet, Ling. Before long she'll be clamoring for breakfast at sun-up, like the rest of us. I'll go into the office and hang around."

It was an opportunity he had been waiting for. He closed the office door behind him.

Leaning against the door, he absently lit a cigarette and looked slowly around the room. It was a comfortable sort of room, shabby and a little neglected, because Matt could rarely be induced to spend money on himself. There was the old armchair, sagging somewhat from long years of accommodating Matt's ample frame; there was the mahogany desk which Mrs. Archer had once given him, and which he had admired politely and never used; there was the old library table in the middle of the room, into which a boy named Lee Hollister had burned the Circle V brand one day.

The chair in which he had died had been moved from its usual place beside the table. Lee crossed the room soundlessly and put it back again. He stood beside it, looking toward the closed door; went over to a window and looked out; looked back again, with thoughtful intentness; returned to the table and stood looking down at that, puzzling for the answer that would not come.

He could see Matt now, stretched out in the old chair, large, good humored,

keen, with his shaggy greying head and beloved pipe, talking wisely and kindly, or listening, with silent chuckles, to a long-legged, black-headed boy who perched on the edge of the table.

Hollister leaned forward now, and with the sureness of long custom slid his hand beneath the obstinate drawer and gave it a pressure of strong fingertips which brought it sliding out obediently. An old tobacco tin was still there, a few cartridges, some odds and ends of papers—nothing very valuable. It gave Lee a queer feeling to be looking into it again. There was something so personal about these familiar trifles, so alive, as though at any moment he might hear Matt's bluff, "Here, you young rascal, keep out of my tobacco!" and feel a huge, affectionate hand drop like a sledge on his shoulder. He had known that these things would be here. Joey had told him that Virginia had given orders that nothing here should be touched—except, perhaps one thing—that she never wanted to see again.

He bent lower, peering intently; pulled the drawer out, moving the haphazard contents lightly, pushing them aside and back again. He fingered the old tobacco tin gently. . . . Poor old Matt—

Something caught his eye, a tiny gleam, half lost in the crack. He took out his knife and coaxed it into clearer view.

It was a trifling thing when he had it, a tiny, triangular scrap of metal, with little enough meaning in a place where odds and ends had been dropped for years. He laid it on the palm of his hand.

"I'd give a lot," he reflected soberly—"I'd give everything I own to know just how long you've been there."

He found an old envelope, wrapped the bit of metal in it, stowed it in his pocket and closed the drawer. Then he looked up.

There was a light scrabbling of bony fingers on the door panel. Ling stood on the other side.

"Missy comin'," he said softly. "You stay bleakfas', Lee?"

"Why, yes, if I'm asked." He grinned at Ling's astuteness. "I reckon I can manage another."

Ling was looking past him like a yellow Sphinx. His black onyx eyes were fixed on the chair by the table.

"Missy comin'," he repeated monotonously. "Allight, Lee." He turned and glided back to his kitchen.

A moment later the chair was back in its former place. Lee gave a quick glance around the room and went down the hall to meet Virginia.

CHAPTER VIII

Mr. T. Ellison Archer entered his wife's boudoir more abruptly than was his habit. He was an ample, full-colored man, with an impressive dignity of manner somewhat marred by an inadequate chin. As the years had slipped by without any conspicuous success on Mr. Archer's part, the dignity had advanced and the chin had retreated. A moderate income—inherited—had been augmented by dabbings in real estate, chiefly in options on mining and oil lands and similar matters not too small for an Archer's dignity. Just now he was said to be "connected" in some way with the Bradish interests, and at this precise moment was prickling with unpleasant apprehension lest he should be abruptly disconnected. "Steam Roller" Bradish had been known to do things that way.

Mr. Archer closed the door with noticeable care.

"Have you heard from Virginia yet, my dear?"

"Only the telegram saying she had arrived safely. I ought to get a letter by tomorrow. Why? Has anything happened?"

"Well, not exactly." Mr. Archer looked uneasy. "But I have just seen

Turn to Page 28

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization - Education - Co-operation
Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None

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Lower Freight Rates

The order of the Board of Railway Commissioners issued on August 26, reducing eastbound and westbound freight rates on wheat, was an act of long delayed justice which will nevertheless be gratefully accepted by the producers of wheat. It will assist also in restoring a greater measure of confidence in the board itself.

After long delays and the loss of millions of dollars to grain growers the Crow's Nest Pass rates on wheat and flour, bought and paid for in 1897, are again made effective throughout the prairies. It will be remembered that these rates which were part of a binding legal contract were abrogated as a war emergency. In 1922, after one of the most memorable struggles in the House of Commons they were fixed by act of parliament. This victory was due solely to the splendid fight put up by the western farmer members of the House. The railways interpreted the legislation to mean only the lines of railway existing in 1897 and consequently they discriminated against many branch lines. This discrimination has now been removed and will benefit many parts of the West hitherto paying higher rates. It has been a long and hard struggle, but it has been worth while. The reduction of the export rate to the Pacific Coast to a parity with the export rate on eastbound wheat will mean a considerable saving to growers in Alberta and western Saskatchewan, and will no doubt cause a decided increase in the export of grain through Vancouver. The bogey of the mountain "differential" has at last disappeared. The Board of Railway Commissioners has displayed statesmanship in bringing British Columbia and the prairie provinces closer together and thus strengthening the bond of nationhood.

The decision of the board to reduce grain rates on the National Transcontinental from the head of the lakes to the port of Quebec, constitutes the removal of another injustice. This white elephant railway, which cost the nation some \$200,000,000, was boomed as a great outlet for western wheat through a Canadian port. The Grand Trunk railway which was to operate this new line was bound by act of parliament to give as low rates as any other line to Atlantic ports. The boom, however, lasted only during the construction period and the corresponding election campaigns. As soon as the road was put into operation a rate of 20.7 cents per bushel was fixed for wheat and consequently the road carried no wheat, despite the fact that it was owned by the government and was built by the government to carry wheat at a low rate. Now, however, by the order of the board the wheat rate from the head of the lakes to Quebec over the National Transcontinental will be 11 cents per bushel, the same as over other lines and routes to Canadian and American ports. How much wheat will go over this line to Quebec port remains to be seen, but at any rate the Board of Railway Commissioners are convinced that there is no reason why this line should not carry wheat as cheaply as any other line and when the Quebec port is closed in the

winter an additional one cent per bushel will carry wheat through to St. John and Halifax. Thus an all-year eastbound Canadian route is opened up for the first time. If the American railways reduce rates on Canadian wheat to American ports our Railway Commission ought to be able to take care of that also.

There are varying estimates as to the saving which will be effected by the reduced rates ordered by the Railway Board, but there is no doubt that the western grain growers will be better off by several million dollars annually as a result. All three rulings are made effective on September 12 and will therefore apply to the movement of the present crop.

That the reduction in freight rates ordered will not injure the railways is indicated by the fact that the market price of Canadian Pacific Railway stock was not affected in the least. This indicates clearly that further reductions may still be made without interfering with the 10 per cent. dividend which has for many years been paid to C.P.R. stockholders and should be regarded as an extremely satisfactory return.

Various journals and institutions are claiming the credit for the reduction in freight rates. We think even The Guide has done its bit as in other struggles in which the interests of the western farmers has been at stake. We would, however, point out that during this long freight rate struggle, the organized farmers have had their own agency, the Canadian Council of Agriculture, continually fighting for just freight rates. It is in no small measure due to the long and continued efforts of the Council of Agriculture that millions of dollars have been saved to western grain growers. It is a demonstration to western farmers of the dollars and cents value of maintaining an organization of their own in full fighting strength watching their interests all the time. It is to be hoped that in the near future the United Farmers of Canada, Saskatchewan Section, will see their way clear to join their sister farmers' organizations in membership in the Council of Agriculture and make that body even more effective in protecting the interests of farmers generally.

We note that there is nothing in the judgment of the Board of Railway Commissioners regarding domestic grain rates from Alberta to Vancouver, but as there are several other matters yet before the board presumably there will be other decisions to be made. The domestic rate from Alberta to British Columbia is out of all reason in comparison with the export rate and exacts a heavy toll from the dairy and poultry farmers in the lower Fraser Valley. Here is another opportunity for the Board of Railway Commissioners to provide justice to another section of the Canadian people.

A Commendable Action

Major Graham Bell, deputy minister of railways, has warned the public that there is to be no speculation in town lots in Churchill. The necessary legal steps have been taken by which title to the whole eastern peninsula, where the elevators and railway terminals are to be located, will remain vested in the crown.

Though it is hardly likely that Churchill will develop into anything more pretentious than a modest town for many years the railway terminals and elevators will have to be staffed and the usual services provided for a modern community. The capital represented by the site values of even a small town runs into scores of thousands of dollars. Although the day is past, we hope for all time, when the real estate promoter could let his imagination run wild and cash in on the results, there is always the certainty that in private hands large sums will be invested in townsites that could be used for produc-

tive purposes. As far as the general public is concerned the private appropriation of these values in Churchill would mean just that much added to the cost of the Hudson Bay route. The danger of all this is warded off by the action which the government has taken. Presumably the government will adopt the logical course and grant long-term leases to those requiring sites for building purposes, such leases to be subject to periodic revisions so that rentals will be kept adjusted to the annual value of the sites occupied, with the revenue derived therefrom devoted to public purposes. If such policy had been adopted in the early days of the country the townsites promoter would have had his wings clipped and countless millions of hard earned money would have been saved. The financial difficulties that most western towns and cities are laboring under are almost entirely due to the riot of speculation that characterized the pre-war days.

The Palmer Report

The preliminary report on Fort Churchill and Port Nelson issued by Frederick Palmer, noted British Harbor Engineer, on August 24, is a most emphatic endorsement of Churchill as the terminus of the Hudson Bay Railway. Mr. Palmer was selected by the Dominion government as one of the most outstanding port and harbor engineers in the world. He visited Ottawa last winter and studied all the data, and it was abundant, regarding Port Nelson. But little data was available regarding Churchill. Engineers were sent to Churchill during the present summer and Mr. Palmer personally visited both ports in August. His decision therefore, whether right or wrong, is based upon first hand information and he is consulting engineer to the British government and some of the greatest shipping ports in Europe.

Mr. Palmer in his preliminary report, which is to be elaborated later, declares that the cost of developing Churchill will be less than one-third of the cost of the completion of the works at Nelson. Even after adding the cost of the extra 87 miles of railway to connect with Churchill he declares the cost will still only be one half of the cost of developing Nelson into an adequate port. It will require three years to complete the works at Churchill, whereas, Mr. Palmer says, it would require six years to complete the contemplated development at Nelson.

The report points out that at Churchill there is a beautiful sheltered harbor for shipping, safe from storms, while at Nelson there is no shelter that can be confidently reckoned upon until ships have passed through the roadstead and up to the wharf, and then they can only be protected by the provision of breakwaters. Vessels of 26 feet draught are the maximum that can be drawn to the wharf at Nelson and then only for a brief period each day around high water unless with a large increased expenditure in dredging and even then 28 feet is the highwater maximum. On the other hand the initial development at Churchill will admit vessels of 28 feet draught 24 hours each day, while with extensions there is no limit to the depth that may be provided.

At Nelson, the Palmer report states, rock, gravel and sand for construction purposes would have to be drawn from 20 to 70 miles, while at Churchill there is an unlimited quantity of this material within one mile of the proposed works. The annual charges, including interest, operation and maintenance, according to the report, would be about one million dollars less at Churchill than at Nelson. As to the question of which harbor will be open for a longer period, Mr. Palmer finds that with all the information available there is nothing to indicate whether Nelson

or Churchill will be open for a longer season to ocean-going steamships.

It will be readily gathered from the above conclusions reached by Mr. Palmer that he had no alternative but to select Churchill. It would also seem quite clear that the Dominion government, with the consent of both parties in parliament, having engaged Mr. Palmer to make such an investigation, was pretty nearly bound to accept his recommendations. If Churchill is a better harbor and can be developed in a shorter time and at the lower cost indicated by the Palmer report, then it is the proper terminus. The Dominion government must accept the responsibility for making the change and it seems to have pretty good ground for its action.

We cannot at present see any ground for the supposition of those who feel that the selection of Churchill is merely a scheme on the part of the Dominion government to delay the completion of the Hudson Bay route. The government is committed in every possible way to the completion of the route. Parliament last winter almost unanimously endorsed the scheme, the leader of the opposition agreeing heartily with the government and also agreeing that there should be a further investigation before Nelson was accepted as the terminus. It will be at least three years before another general election may be expected and within that period the Hudson Bay route ought to be open for the shipment of grain from the prairies. That is a fact of the highest possible significance to the Dominion government. There is therefore today every indication that at last, after 40 years of political manoeuvring, the Hudson Bay route will shortly be a reality and if navigation through the Bay and Straits is as feasible as we believe it to be there will then be another considerable reduction in the

cost of transporting out wheat to European markets.

Lukewarm on Disarmament

The reduction of armaments is by far the most important question to be considered by the Assembly of the League of Nations now meeting in Geneva. From addresses already given it is perfectly evident that the fear of war still dominates large sections of Europe. One delegate reminded the Assembly that military budgets for 1926, including provision for naval and air forces, totalled a billion and a half dollars and that 3,000,000 men are being held under arms, figures approximating those of 1913. That Europe is now living under the conditions of armed peace which prevailed before the war and under a system of competitive armaments which will sooner or later land the world into another war was the emphatic assertion of one of the members of the Assembly.

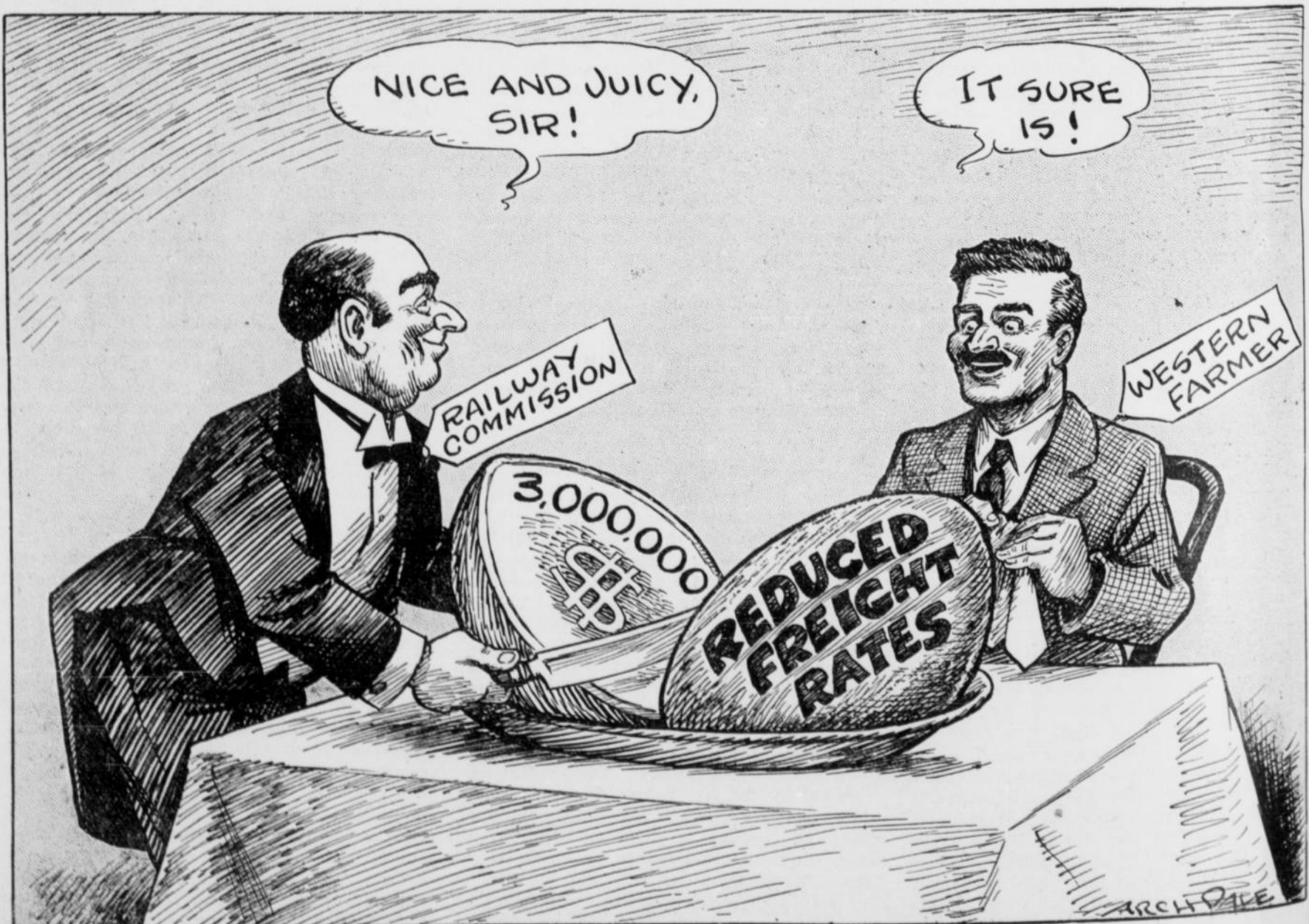
The appeal for a more vigorous disarmament policy comes chiefly from the smaller European countries. Representatives of the great powers show a strange lukewarmness on the question. But this was perhaps to be expected after watching their actions during the past year. They have shown an attitude that is far from reassuring on this momentous question. France and Italy refused to take part in the naval conference called by President Coolidge on the ground that the whole question of defence, including land and air forces, was so inextricably interwoven that the limitation of naval armaments could not be considered by itself alone. It is becoming more and more evident that the fiasco in which the three-power naval conference ended was the result of calculated policy on the part of interests in the United States and Great Britain not far removed from the governments of the two

countries. Revelations recently made indicate that anti-disarmament propaganda issuing from American sources had to a large extent official sanction. Lord Robert Cecil has resigned from the Baldwin government as a protest against what he claims to be the insincerity of most of its members in the cause of international disarmament. The Preparatory Disarmament Commission, which met last spring to prepare the way for the serious consideration of disarmament by the Assembly now meeting, was more successful in discovering difficulties than in smoothing the way for a successful issue of the question.

Sir Austin Chamberlain stated to the British Journalists, after the discussion had been opened in the Assembly, that the League covenant and the Locarno accords provide ample security against aggression and that it was the height of impolicy to underestimate the strength of the Locarno agreements. Subsequently in addressing the League of Assembly on September 11, Sir Austin declared that Great Britain, being one of a group of free and equal nations in the British Empire, would sign no more protocols, endorse no more guarantees and sponsor no more security pacts. He further declared:

I yield to none in my devotion to the league, but not even for the league would I destroy that smaller, but older league, of which my country was the birthplace and of which it remains the centre.

European war budgets equalling those of 1913 do not indicate any such feeling of security as Sir Austin's statement would imply. After the failure of the Coolidge conference it was freely predicted that the disarmament deliberations of the Assembly of the League of Nations this fall were doomed to failure. The next few weeks will reveal the extent to which such fears were justified.



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Our Home-Earning Plan is simply this: If you will devote your spare time, be it an hour a day or all day long, to knitting wool socks with the Auto Knitter, we will

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Auto Knit socks are retailed by over three thousand storekeepers in Canada. Hundreds of thousands of pairs are sold every year. With such a tremendous outlet you can readily see why we are continually wanting more workers. Auto Knitting simply means that instead of operating a knitting factory here in Toronto, we have the work done privately at home. Our pay-roll totals thousands of dollars each month. Our workers' earnings are greater today than ever before.

in Ontario Mr. A. Fraser has this to say: "I was a little afraid of starting as I had never seen a knitting machine, but with the help of the instruction book everything was easy. I have only had my machine five months but I have made \$325.00 in my spare time." And so it goes, we have hundreds of such letters here in our office from men and women proving everything we claim.



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It is very easy to understand why those who take up Auto Knitting are very happy in their work. For they are engaged in an occupation that is not only interesting and profitable, but it is private. Mrs. R. Follick, of Manitoba, has this to say of its privacy: "What I like about the work is its privacy. Not even my neighbors know that I earn money this way, and I am sure of my pay cheques because the Company take all of my work."

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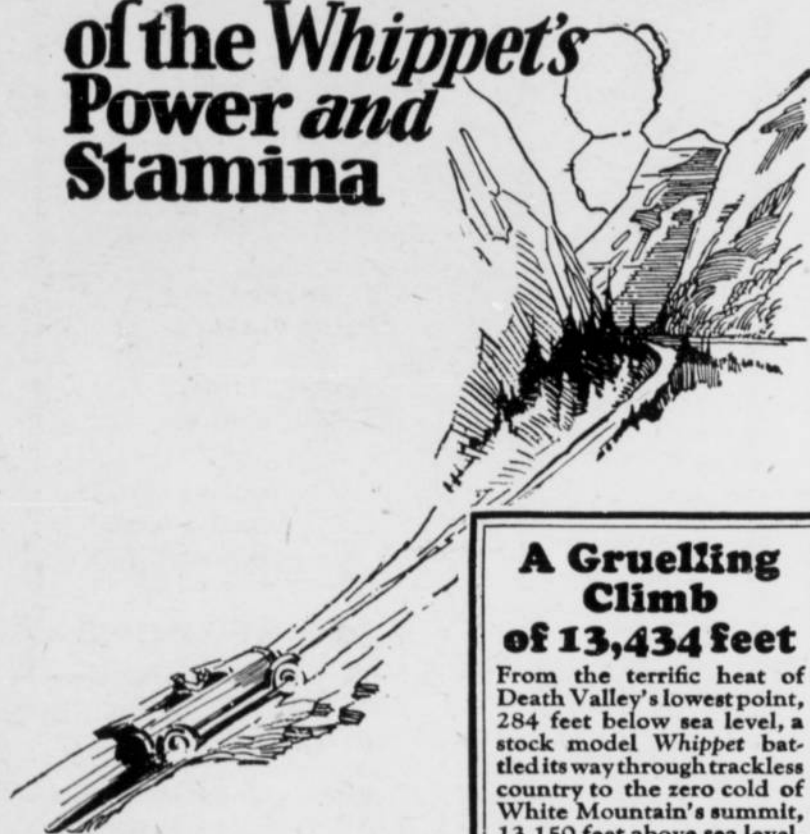
PROVINCE.....

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Publication—The Grain Growers' Guide, Sept. 15, 1927

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From the terrific heat of Death Valley's lowest point, 284 feet below sea level, a stock model Whippet battled its way through trackless country to the zero cold of White Mountain's summit, 13,150 feet above sea level, the highest point ever reached by an automobile on the Pacific Coast.

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OVERLAND Whippet

He Came Back to the Old Homestead

T. H. Howes, of Millet, Alta., came back from the U.S.A. to carry on the family farm—He is in dairying to stay

REFERENCE has previously been made to some of the young men who are seriously undertaking dairying in Northern Alberta. These men are not inners and outers who get a few cows when wheat prices are low and then neglect them or send them to the stock yards when wheat prices hit \$1.50. They are one hundred per centers, in dairying to stay, fair weather or foul.

One of them is T. H. Howes, whose farm is out a few miles south-west of Millet. The Howes family moved into the district in the early days when T. H. was quite a youngster. Later he went back to his home state of West Virginia and attended the agricultural college there. Later he became a lecturer on the staff of the institution. A few years ago, when his father died, he came back to the old homestead. There he is establishing himself as a dairy farmer and breeder of dairy cattle.

Prefers Red Polls

Mr. Howes keeps Red Polls. This year he has ten pure-breds and one grade milking. He keeps them because he likes them. He is in the cow-testing association and in 1926 had a senior three-year-old which gave 7,500 pounds of 4.03 per cent. milk. Accurate records are kept and the foundation for a good herd is being laid.

The district is comparatively new and just what are the best crops to produce is a question. Mr. Howes is trying out several combinations, both of hay and pasture and of ensilage crops. He is accumulating some useful experience—experience which will be useful both to himself and to others who are farming under similar conditions.

Last year, for instance, he had 24 acres of tame hay; half of it timothy and clover mixed and the other half brome grass. From the 12 acres of timothy and clover he had 23 loads of hay, running over a ton to the load, while from the equal acreage of brome he had nine loads. It was the first crop in both cases. The brome, he thought, might make a better showing this year. He also had an interesting experience with wheat following brome. It didn't do at all well, taking only about half as much twine to the acre as his general crop. The straw was full of brome that came up after being plowed down and the horses did well on it. "But there is no use of fattening the horses when you take it off again breaking the brome sod," he said.

Kentucky blue grass was sown around the buildings. It is spreading through the natural bluff that protects them and killing the poplars. At least they are dying. It may be due to the tramping of the stock. He is going to fence the

cattle out of the shelter belt to see if that will save it.

The hay mixture that he favors is four pounds of alsike and two pounds of timothy. If he intends it to eventually be used for pasture a pound of Kentucky blue is added. The blue grass, he finds, a little hard to get rid of.

Like most good dairy farmers, Mr. Howes has a silo and likes to have it full. Last year he cut sunflowers with the snow on them. Pure sunflowers make a rather soggy and sour ensilage, he finds, and he much prefers a mixture of sunflowers and oats. The mixture is sown with a shoe drill and he calibrates it in this wise: The drive wheel is propped up and given one turn. The mixture is proportioned and the drill adjusted so that one sunflower seed is dropped every eight or nine inches, with about six oat seeds dropped for every sunflower seed. The first cultivation is as close to the rows as possible. This mixture makes a sweeter silage, more relished by the cows, than silage from pure sunflowers. It also yields about 25 per cent. more ensilage. In both cases the crop is cut with a corn binder. The Manchurian variety of sunflowers is used.

He does not confine himself to these two silage crops, however. Last year he had six acres of oats and peas and oats, two and a half acres of pure sunflowers and three and a half acres of oats and sunflowers. Altogether he had 70 tons of silage. If there is a big crop of silage coming along his plan is to cut the oats for hay.

Feeding Dairy Cows in Winter

"There is still a lot to learn about feeding dairy cows in winter around here," said Mr. Howes. "For instance, we want to know more about how long to leave them out-of-doors in the fall and when and how often to water them while stabled. Last winter I warmed the water and it increased the milk flow per cow two or three pounds per day. I found that they would drink heartily twice a day when the water was warmed, while if it was cold they would drink heartily only once a day."

The program for the winter day on this farm is to milk first thing in the morning, before feeding. This gets away from the bother of having the cows scrambling after feed while they are being milked. They are then fed silage and grain. This is all done before breakfast. Between nine and ten o'clock they are watered and given a good feed of hay. This carries them through till evening. Then they are watered again and given another feed of hay. After supper they are milked and given a feed of straw to pick over. The hay is about half and half tame and



Scenes on the dairy farm of T. H. Howes. The cows are pure-bred Red Polls

wild. The tame hay, timothy and clover, or pure brome, is better than the wild article, which around there is about half slough hay. If the cows are put on wild hay and then suddenly switched to the tame product they immediately respond in their milk flow which jumps right up. For concentrates a mixture is used. Ground oats and barley, half and half by measure, furnish the grain part of it. The ration is made up in the proportion of 500 pounds of the grain mixture, 200 pounds of bran and 100 pounds of oil meal. Starting in gradually the ration is increased until the cows are getting from 10 to 15 pounds per day, according to the milk flow.—R.D.C.

Stack Silos Not New

The article on stack silos in a recent issue of The Guide prompts me to write some recollections on this method of preserving feed.

Fifty years ago when on the farm in the old country the question of silos and silage for providing food for dairy stock and fattening cattle was thoroughly advocated and considered by enthusiasts of that time.

During the wet and unfavorable seasons of the seventies, just after the Franco-Prussian war, when we were passing through a period of deflation similar to what we have just passed through here, some substitute for hay was sought for. Following the example of some parts of northern Europe, where a crude form of silo had been in use for sometime, many British farmers followed suit. I remember being deeply interested and procured all the literature on the subject then available.

Three forms of silos were advocated, the pit silo, the upright silo and the stack silo, each having its special advantage and advocates, some of the agricultural shows and institutes had exhibitions at their meets to illustrate the various processes. At the Royal show and Great Yorkshire I remember seeing stack silos built up in the ordinary way, of green material instead of dry, oblong shape with pitched roof to shoot off the water, generally a few loose boards were placed on the roof longitudinally and weighted down with earth or stones to give compression. In other cases two or three ropes were thrown over the planks on the surface and weighted down at each side by suspended stones or a screw device to take up the slack and give continual pressure to avoid waste by keeping out the air. In some instances a few pails of water was added but if too much the stack did not stand so well and was liable to shoot out.

Owing to the fact that turnips are largely grown in the old country, white and yellow, for dairy cattle, and swedes for fattening purposes, silage is not extensively used. A prejudice also was established against the use of silage for dairy purposes because of its tendency to taint the flavor of milk and butter. For many years I have been closely interested in the dairy industry and knowing how essential it is to produce an article free from any objectionable flavor in order to secure the British market I have never used silage and have not advocated its use for dairy purposes but have been well satisfied with the use of good hay and out green feed supplemented with oat chop.—Jos. Smith, Innisfail, Alta.

Editor's Note: Most dairymen will take issue with Mr. Smith in respect to his claim that silage taints milk. This belief was prevalent when silage was first popularized, and was no doubt due to the poor quality of article frequently stored and fed. Experience has now abundantly demonstrated that when good silage is fed under proper conditions, the quality of the milk is improved rather than impaired. Only good silage should be used; it should be fed after milking; and every scrap of it should be cleaned up after each feeding.

Egg-Laying Record Broken

The world's record for the number of eggs laid in a year has passed from the White Leghorn hen No. 6, owned by the University of British Columbia to a Black Orpington in the flock of a Queensland, Australia, breeder. The bird laid the phenomenal total of 354 eggs in 365 days, three more than were officially credited to the Canadian hen and two more than she actually laid. The new champion laid for 165 days without a break. The Canadian bird went 212 days without a rest. Both tests were under government supervision.

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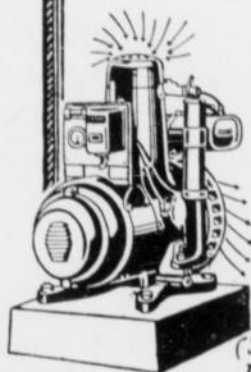
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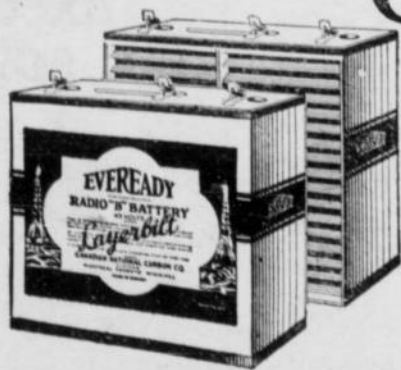
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Around Barn and Feed Lot



Shetland and Welsh ponies at Beaverbrook Farm. Alex. Connor's property at Weyburn, Sask.

Lumberman Likes Clydes

One of the recent visitors to The Guide office was W. J. Lovie, M.P., of Holland, Man., whose active interest in Clydesdale horse breeding has certainly not suffered by his wider responsibility since entering public life.

Mr. Lovie reports a conversation with a big lumber operator of the Ottawa valley whose camps require large numbers of draft horses. In answer to Mr. Lovie's query as to which breed he favored in picking horses for bush work the answer was substantially this: "If we could get the size we would pick Clydesdales exclusively. If we could land Scottish geldings at Montreal at a reasonable price they would exactly meet our requirements. Our objection to the home-grown Clyde is that he lacks in scale."

Asked as to his objection to the Percheron, the reply was: "Don't stand up under our conditions. They look strong in the middle and well muscled when we ship them out to the camps but the heavy work tells on them first of all. The popular belief is that the Percherons have the best middles of any breed, but you wouldn't think so to see them at the break up of the lumbering season."

The objection voiced against the Belgian was rather unique. "We can't get any of the drivers to accept a team of Belgians," said Mr. Lovie's informant. "Every driver has to make so many trips a day, and I have men to check the loads so that every teamster must take a full load. The Belgians are such slow walkers that the men who drive them are on the road till long after dark on the short winter days. Invariably they are the last ones in the bunk house at night."

As a warning to Clydesdale breeders, this endorsement of the breed was again qualified by the admission that horses of all breeds were still being purchased in spite of admitted shortcomings because Clydes of the right size could not be bought in sufficient numbers.

Claims T. B. Cure

The Guide has been kept informed from time to time of the progress which Dr. Geo. Kirkpatrick and his associates of Portland, Oregon, have made in getting recognition for a medical treatment which they claim will completely cure even aggravated cases of human and bovine tuberculosis. The history of reputed tuberculosis cures is sufficient to make readers wary. Multitudes of condemned sufferers have had their hopes raised, at one time by the promise of a goat serum; again by some new process of therapy; later by something else, only to be pathetically disappointed in the end. Dr. Kirkpatrick's promises read no differently from those of his predecessors, except maybe they are more positive. However, as the matter has aroused intense interest on the Pacific coast, and as the Alberta department of agriculture is undertaking a test of the cure, according to the information given to The Guide, the claims of the discoverers are put before our readers alongside of the above cautionary advice.

Dr. Kirkpatrick is a veterinarian of Portland who commenced his experiments with cattle, and only extended his cure to human patients after at-

taining reputed phenomenal success with bovines. He comes to the public well introduced for he was "discovered" by Prof. Emile Pernot, state bacteriologist, who has himself achieved distinction in T.B. research. Pernot was decorated with "The Honor of The Hague" for having isolated the Avian form of bacillus tuberculosis.

Due to Prof. Pernot's influence the civic authorities of Portland appointed a committee of three professional men to investigate cases which Dr. Kirkpatrick had cured or was at the time attending. If the report of this committee, as coming through admirers of Dr. Kirkpatrick, can be trusted, the worth of the cure was brilliantly demonstrated.

One lot of ten badly infected cows was selected for treatment to be conducted under official observation. So sick were they that two of them died between the day they were picked and the commencement of the treatment. One of the remaining eight died in calf birth about May 1. Not much was expected of a confirmatory nature from examination of the carcass, as the full treatment requires four and a half months. Yet the cow had gained 100 lbs. in body weight in her five weeks of treatment and a post-mortem showed only slight tuberculosis infection.

Five of the remaining seven cows were slaughtered August 7 and 8 and the carcasses passed by government meat inspectors as fit for human consumption. Sixty-five veterinarians and other professional men attended the post mortems and considerable surprise was expressed at the general appearances of thrift in the cattle. Suspected tissues were removed by members of the University of California staff for bacterial examination and for inoculating guinea pigs. Professional men are withholding opinions till the U. of C. report is made public.

The Guide has protested to Ransome Sutton, spokesman for Dr. Kirkpatrick that the secrecy which surrounds the cure tends to breed suspicion in the public mind. The answer with which we have been met is that Dr. Kirkpatrick has so far shown no disposition to make a fortune out of his discovery, and that it is necessary to keep secret the medicinal preparation which is the basis of the cure, because medical men are so jealous of innovations coming from veterinarians.

Books on Swine Raising

Two volumes on swine raising have come to the editorial desk this week. H. P. Jaques, who farmed for many years in the Mirror Lake district of Alberta, and since then has farmed in Rhodesia, and in Suffolk, England, has compiled a 100-page paper bound volume entitled, Modern Pig Keeping, for Cassell & Co., which sells for 1s. 6d. Mr. Jaques has drawn widely on his experience as a pig grower on three continents, but the book has been written with the requirements of the English farmer principally in view. Canadian readers who scrutinize his ration mixtures will find themselves on unfamiliar ground. His exhortations to pig raisers to provide a larger share of Britain's domestic requirements will be for them a little pointless. Neither will they appreciate that section of the book on the characteristics of the many

breeds which are met with in England. For the audience which Mr. Jaques has set out to satisfy the book deserves nothing but praise.

The other volume is Swine Husbandry in Central Alberta, being Bulletin 73, new series, of the Dominion Department of Agriculture. It is compiled by Messrs. Reed and Chapman, from the long list of experiments conducted at the Lacombe Experimental Farm, and is a faithful enquiry into the pig raising problems which Guide readers have to face. Most of the material in it is not new. For instance, the experiment establishing a very high value for frosted wheat dates back to 1915, but in this year when frosted wheat will be plentiful it is well to accentuate the point again.

Hand-Raised Calves

The pail-fed calf. What objects of pot-bellied misery those words bring to mind. They are kept loose around the yard and learn to crawl under or through the nearby fences (for it would take a fence of mosquito wire to stop a pail-fed calf when it has its milk pail) thereby learning the trick of breaching which will make them a nuisance for the rest of their lives, and the cause of many a quarrel with neighbors. They hang around for hours waiting for their milk when they should be feeding at pasture and put in the time sucking each other and poisoning themselves. They are fed all together in a trough after the feeder has fought his way through them with a good stick. Then the big ones that need least get the most, and the younger ones that need most get least. They are commonly thin, stunted and ringwormed.

For the man who does not intend to raise prize stock or baby beef, but merely wants healthy, normal calves, the following method will be found satisfactory and economical.

Keep them in the stable, tied or in separate stalls, so that they can't reach each other. For the first two weeks feed the calf two quarts of whole milk twice a day at the temperature it comes from the cow. The amount may be varied slightly according to the size of the calf. Leave the pail with the calf until its desire to suck is satisfied, or still better, have the pail fastened in the stall. This will prevent the calf sucking anything injurious or damageable. At two weeks old gradually decrease the whole milk and add rather more skim-milk until at a month old it has about three quarts of skim-milk and no whole milk. This may be gradually increased to a gallon. With the first dilution of skim-milk add a spoonful of porridge, very little at first. After a few days when the calf has begun to relish the porridge, chop may be fed instead; great care being taken never to give more than it will clean up eagerly. At two months of age whole oats will do as well.

For rough feed, sheaf oats are hard to beat if the straw is clean and not too much dried out. Hay is good and if alfalfa is available it is excellent. The calf will generally eat some of this feed at about a month old. At this time also the chop or whole oats are best fed in a box dry, the calf having acquired a taste for it while it was fed in the milk.

When the calf is about a month old keep a pail of clean, cold water before it. On no account mix water with the milk. This will prevent the calf from distinguishing between water and milk so that when he gets the chance he will blow himself out with water. This is a common cause of the pot belly and once a calf has become pot bellied it means it loses about four months' growth, which means four months feed and time wasted.

At the age of four months the milk may be discontinued and could be more profitably fed to pigs or poultry. Now, as soon as the calf has lost his craving for milk he is ready to turn out to pasture with the other cattle and the trouble is over.

If a calf is raised in this way it is not likely to be troubled with white scours, but if it should so happen give it no milk or chop for one day. Instead, give a gruel of flax seed, hardly thicker than milk, and about half the quantity of its customary feed of milk. Next day feed milk as usual, but begin with a small quantity with nothing else mixed into it. This will cure most cases.

It is hoped the foregoing may be of some value to such men even if it is treated with scorn by men who take cows to the fair to feed their show calf during the exhibition.—R.B.W.

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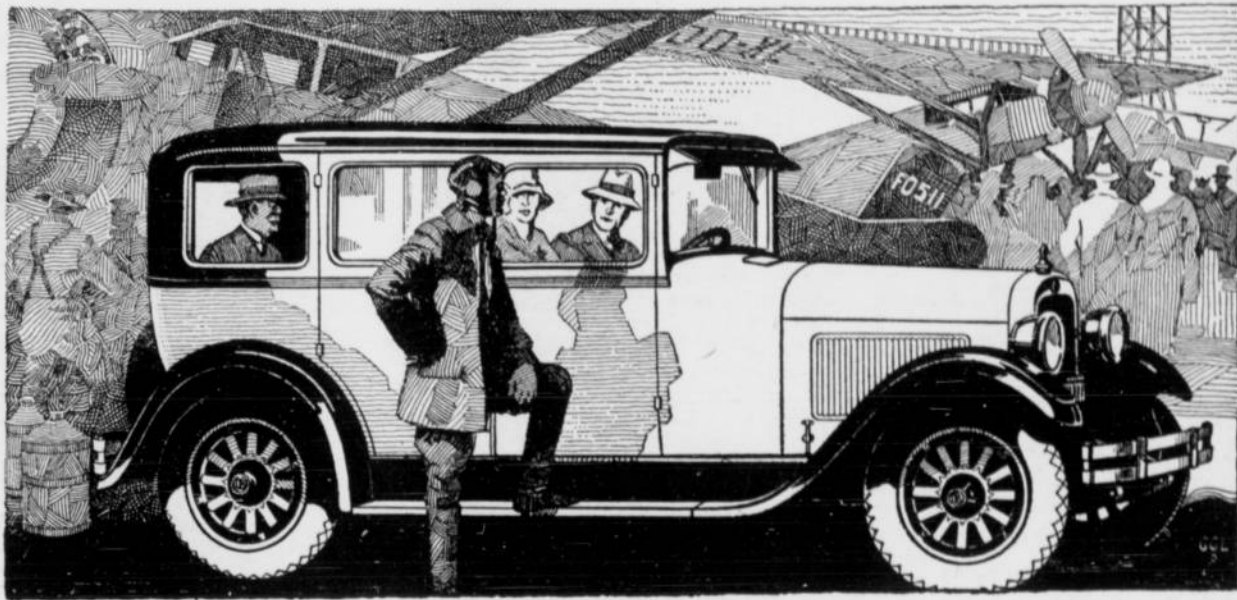


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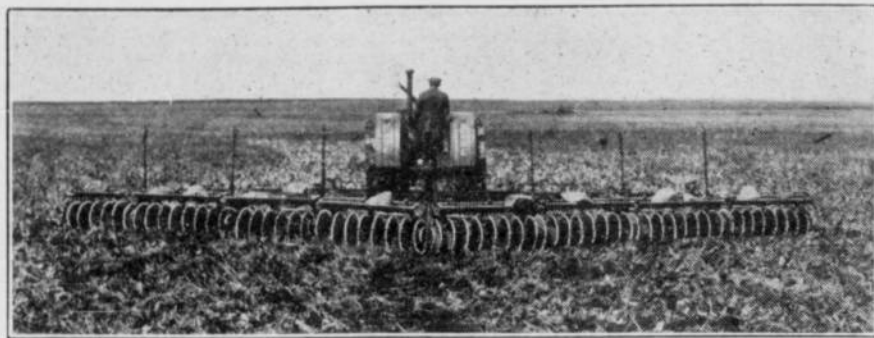
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Afield with Guide Farmers



Frank Francis discs 32 feet at a swath on his Rosetown farm.

Discing on Big Scale

Discing ten acres per hour or well over 100 acres per day with the world's largest disc harrow is the speed at which Frank Francis does his harrowing on his large farm near Rosetown, Saskatchewan. Mr. Francis, one of the most progressive farmers in Saskatchewan, has been confronted for a number of years with the problem of discing his large fields in a short period of time.

He reduced his problem somewhat when he purchased a 24-foot disc harrow, but even this wide tool did not completely satisfy his needs. He appealed to the designing department of the Oliver Chilled Plow Works to build him a harrow with greater capacity. A 32-foot harrow, the widest in the world, was the result of Mr. Francis' appeal.

To suit all soil and crop conditions this wide harrow is built in units of various sizes. With these units harrows ranging in width from 14 to 32 feet can be assembled.

Since each unit of the harrow is pulled independently and due to special draw-bar and draft-bar construction, these wide harrows turn very short and are easily handled. The adaptability of the frame for more or less units makes it easy to change from one size harrow to another. Great flexibility enabling each unit to do an ideal job of discing is secured through the independent pulling of each unit. A spring tooth centre-cut attachment leaves no centre strip uncut.

Sows Timothy on Sod

As we have very little pasture, most of it being killed out during dry years, we decided to try and see what we could do to replenish it without breaking it up and sowing it down, so this spring we got 25 pounds of the best timothy seed and tried an experiment with it. We broadcast it throughout the pasture, particularly where there were any bare spots. We sowed it about the end of May and now, two months later, it is big enough for pasture and seems to have made a catch all right.

It should be sown very thin and before a rain is a good time to sow. This year has been very wet and, of course, that favored this method, but I believe it would grow quite well even in a much drier year. I believe a better way, however, would be to disc land, if possible, broadcast seed and then harrow and it would take root quicker.

I also believe White Dutch clover would do well this way, as we have had a small patch sown similarly, which has raised a thriving crop for the last three years.

The roadsides are getting to have good growths of timothy and brome grass, and I believe any person with worn out pastures may seed them in this manner at a small cost and very little work.—M. O. Hayes, Okotoks, Alta.

Seed From Ergotted Crop

A subscriber who is obliged to depend upon his own fall rye crop for seed, even though it is affected with ergot, asks The Guide for information on separating sound from diseased grains.

Where it is necessary to use seed from an ergotted crop it should first be put through the fanning mill to remove as much of the light-weight material as is possible by this means. The grains should then be immersed in a salt solution of such density that the ergotted grains will float, but the sound, heavy grains will go to the bottom.

For this purpose use a 20 per cent. solution made by dissolving 40 pounds of common table salt in water (25 gallons wine measure or 21 gallons imperial

measure). When the grain is stirred ergot bodies and shrivelled light-weight kernels rise to the surface where they may be skimmed off. Care should be taken in regard to the disposition of screenings from the fanning mill and the skimmings from the salt solution. They cannot be safely used for feed of any kind, not even to chickens, since even the domestic fowl, like other farm animals, has been shown to be sensitive to the potent chemical principle contained in ergot. Screenings and skimmings should not be left where animals can gain access to them or they will readily help themselves.

After the salt treatment it becomes necessary to wash the grain at least once in clean water before applying the formaldehyde treatment, or before sowing. Traces of salt left on the grains will injure the germination. As the salt solution used for the separation is not weakened in the process it may be used repeatedly.

Winter Wheat Gaining Favor

Southern Alberta is showing a remarkable renewal of interest in winter wheat. It will be remembered that 20 years ago considerable acreage was sown to this crop, but after a few disastrous seasons it was abandoned in favor of Marquis. The feeling seems to be growing that with harder new varieties such as Kharkov, losses from winter killing are not likely to be as great as they were in times past. Added to this, some new methods of seeding the crop are being evolved which will give winter wheat a better chance to come through the winter soil drifting, always a problem in some sections where this crop is most favorably regarded. Consider, for instance, the practice adopted by C. S. Noble, who has been growing winter wheat on a fairly large scale on his Nobleford farm. Mr. Noble describes his method of seeding in the following letter to The Guide:

"It is important that land for a fall crop be summerfallowed early, not deeper than five inches and that a clean, firm seed bed be prepared. To best protect against winter or early spring killing, common in Alberta, seed should be placed five inches below the general surface, but should not be covered with more than two and one-half inches of dirt. The simplest means of accomplishing this that I have seen is the ordinary hoe drill set at nine or 12 instead of six-inch spacing. The wider spacing is necessary because with the six-inch spacing the dirt from the rear hoes fills the furrows made by the front hoes.

"When used at 12-inch spacing small band-iron wings should be welded on each side of the hoes about three inches above the point, simulating the form of a duckfoot shovel about seven inches in width, thus leaving a space of about five inches between the rear points of adjacent shovels. On land that is inclined to drift I prefer the nine-inch spacing without the wing attachments, since the larger shovel leaves a larger ridge that requires much more fall growth to cover sufficiently to prevent drifting.

Adjusting Disc Drills

"Next to the hoe drill the single disc drill is preferable. One or the other is necessary in the case of a high-wheel drill if loss or even entire failure is to be avoided. The single disc should be spaced at nine inches. To change either the hoe or single-disc drill from six to nine-inch spacing, start with the short draw-bar next to the wheel just the same as in the case of six-inch

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Acids in Stomach Cause Indigestion

Medical authorities state that nearly nine tenths of the cases of stomach trouble, indigestion, sourness, burning, gas, bloating, nausea, etc., are due to an excess of hydrochloric acid in the stomach. The delicate stomach lining is irritated, digestion is delayed and food sours, causing the disagreeable symptoms which every stomach sufferer knows so well.

Artificial digestants are not needed in such cases and may do real harm. Try laying aside all digestive aids and instead get from any druggist some Bisurated Magnesia and take a teaspoonful of powder or four tablets in water right after eating. This sweetens the stomach, prevents the formation of excess acid and there is no sourness, gas or pain. Bisurated Magnesia (in powder or tablet form—never liquid or milk) is harmless to the stomach, inexpensive to take and is the most efficient form of magnesia for stomach purposes. It is used by thousands of people who enjoy their meals with no more fear of indigestion.

spacing. The second, which is the long, draw-bar can be spread to 12 inches thus missing one elevis. This results in the desired nine-inch spacing. With each alternate grain-spout slanted three inches and the unused feed holes closed, the drill is as complete as when in the ordinary way, except that extra heavy pressure-springs should be had for the draw-bars.

"I have not tried the single disc in this way and it may be even preferable to the hoe where the ground is not perfectly clean. I am also using 75-pound packers, cast by The Lethbridge Iron Works, which roll in the furrows, effectually packing the land and also pressing the seed into the furrows.

"The advantages of this method of seeding are that the roots are deeply and firmly established and that the wheat probably lies dormant a little longer in the spring. Another advantage of perhaps even greater importance is the fact that the spring cracking of the surface soil takes place in the top of the ridges leaving the roots undisturbed and unaffected by sudden changes of temperature. Also wheat seeded in this way can usually be harrowed safely in the spring for the purpose of killing weeds.

"Where neither of the above methods is possible the seven-inch spaced single-disc press drill may be used. In this case all the pressure possible should be applied so long as the seed is not covered more than two and a half inches.

"My experience with fall wheat during the past six years convinces me that it is a valuable and dependable crop and that anyone who will take the pains to handle it properly will be well satisfied with results."

Dust Mulch Theory Exploded

A dozen years ago, when much was being said about dry farming methods, a great deal of dependence was put in the dust mulch. By reducing the surface of a summerfallow to a fine state, so the current belief ran, the upward movement of soil water was arrested, and thus more was conserved for the crop in the following year.

The extent to which that theory is now discredited may be seen by comparing it with the following note from S. Barnes, soil moisture investigator for the Dominion Experimental Farms.

"Stirring the surface of the soil after a rain to produce a mulch has not proved to be any more effective in conserving soil moisture than where the surface has been left untouched," says Mr. Barnes.

"In the prairie provinces, where moisture conservation is very important, the statement sometimes appears that the soil should be mulched to prevent loss of water. This statement is based on the well known principle of the capillary movement of water through the soil to the surface where evaporation may be checked by a suitable mulch. Capillary movement, however, depends upon the presence of some free water at a comparatively shallow depth. When this is more than two or three feet the upward movement is very slow. When it is from eight to 10 feet there is practically no movement. On the prairies there are few places where water can be located as near the surface as two or three feet, usually the higher limits are exceeded many times before water can be found.

"Investigations have shown that changes in the moisture content of the soil may be caused by the movement of water as vapour and that this movement is affected by variations in temperature. On a dry, hot day considerable amounts of soil moisture may pass up through the soil as vapour and be lost. A covering of any material such as straw, leaves or sawdust, which do not conduct heat readily, will keep down the soil temperature and so lessen the loss by evaporation. It is of course out of the question to cover any considerable area of land with some heat resisting material. The water stored in the soil near the surface, in land which is fallow, will be lost by evaporation depending on the degree of temperature and dryness of the weather, aside from any treatment which the soil surface may have received. As soon as a depth is reached where temperature

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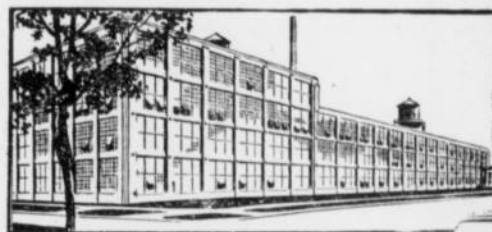
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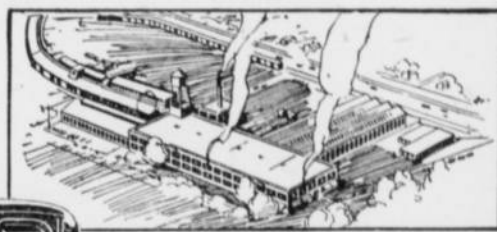
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fluctuations are light, the loss of moisture as vapour becomes very small.

"Where the land is free of weeds, surface cultivation after a rain will not materially aid in conserving the moisture stored near the surface. Cultivation is of course necessary on soil which cracks badly on drying in order to prevent excessive drying through the circulation of air. The most serious loss of soil moisture is brought about by the growth of weeds and cultivation is absolutely necessary to check this loss."

Gathering Rocks—A Fall Job

After the fall plowing is over, if the ground doesn't freeze too soon, I like to go over all my plowed fields and gather up all the rocks on top and remove as many of the larger ones as have become loosened during the past season. Frost has a tendency to heave and loosen rocks, and push them upwards, and a rock that was not touched by the plow last year, will show this year, and the tillage implements unearth their share, and every fall I gather a few loads that would be a nuisance if left for the work next season.

It is most practical for two men to haul rocks, as one man can then pick on each side of the wagon, and they can use united strength when the larger ones are encountered. For lifting the heavier rocks in the 400-pound class, I have made a carrier from two wood bars, four feet long and some three inches in diameter, and two pieces of strong chain each 15 inches long. The chains are fastened to one bar about 18 inches apart with one-half-inch bolts, and through the other bar I run similar bolts which have been bent into a hook on one end. The bars are then placed one on each side of the rock, sufficiently close together so the rock cannot slip through, the chains are then hooked on, and the two men, one at each end can load a rock of considerable size. Another labor saving method of handling these medium sized rocks is to use a team and a common road scraper; the rocks can then be picked up, hauled away and dumped out without being handled by the driver.

Sometimes rocks are found that are pretty well stuck in the ground and yet are not very large; a very quick way to deal with these is to straddle them with the wagon, attach the log chain to the back bolster, and slip the other end about the rock and it can be twisted out in a hurry without unhitching the team.

When hand prying out larger rocks than can be handled by the crow bar and pick, a fulcrum is essential. Any strong pole, 12 to 16 feet long, will do for this. Attach securely to a flattened surface on the large end a horseshoe, and the fulcrum will have a non-slipping grip. A man has a tremendous power with a pole of this length.

When handling larger rocks of a ton or more, I use four horses and a flat bottomed stone boat. The stones are unearthed with a shovel until the log chain can be securely attached, and the team set to twist it out. A log chain should always be set so as to tighten itself by the slip hook, and the team hitched so as to twist the stone out. One horse can twist out a rock that it would take a team to pull out with a dead pull. The rocks can then be rolled on the stone boat, or if the hauling distance is not too great, they can be snaked directly to the pile with the chain.

In selecting a location for the rock pile, I have a fancy for the fence corner, if any such adjoins the field, and I know it will remain unchanged for the future. A fence corner is always a dead place as it cannot be reached by any machinery, and it usually is a favorite spot for foul weeds. A rock pile is also the best corner post anchor I know of. Some farmers use rock piles for fences, laying them cord wood style. It is of course an effective and permanent fence, but it is a rather laborious work.—Joel E. Shoberg.

Curing Seed Corn

With the Calgary Corn Show of November 17 in mind, Prof. James Murray, Medicine Hat, gives out the following timely information on the selection and curing of seed corn. It

is worth a place in the clipping file of a large class of readers who will not be able to take in this educational event.

"To ensure a dependable supply of seed corn it should be selected early—before severe frost—and carefully cured. The best seed corn to be had is that which ripens in the district where it is to be grown, as it is more certain of producing a satisfactory crop than that shipped in from several hundred miles south.

"Corn of all kinds is later than usual this year on account of late planting, and the cool weather that we had during May and June, but a considerable proportion will make good seed if it is gathered before frost and cured thoroughly. If the flint varieties have started to glaze they may be safely gathered, and if the dents show sign of denting they will cure into a good grade of seed.

"As soon as the ears have been pulled the husks should be stripped back or removed to allow the moisture to escape quickly. They may be tied up in bunches so that the air can circulate freely around them or they may be placed in a wire rack made by nailing chicken wire on each side of a two by four framework. It is important that the ears do not touch one another, that there be a free circulation of air in the room, and that the temperature of the room be above freezing point until the ears are well dried out. To be sure of this it is usually advisable to make provision for heating the room used for curing the corn. When the corn is completely dry severe frost will not damage it, but when it is full of moisture it may be completely ruined by frost even when under cover.

"In a season when good seed corn can be secured it is advisable to save enough for two seasons' planting as there are years when little corn ripens."

Alfalfa Leads as Soil Builder



W. L. Jacobson, irrigation investigator (left), and T. Geo. Wood (right), manager, Canada Sugar Factories, Raymond, Alta., standing in an irrigated field of Marquis wheat at Brooks, Alta., which threshed over 60 bushels per acre in 1926. This wheat was sown on old alfalfa land broken up. In comparing the various legumes in a grain rotation, Don Bark, C.P.R. irrigation expert, declares that alfalfa seems to provide just what the land in southern Alberta requires in order to promote heavy yields, and that the effect of alfalfa is discernible for a longer period than the effect of sweet clover, peas, or other leguminous soil builders.

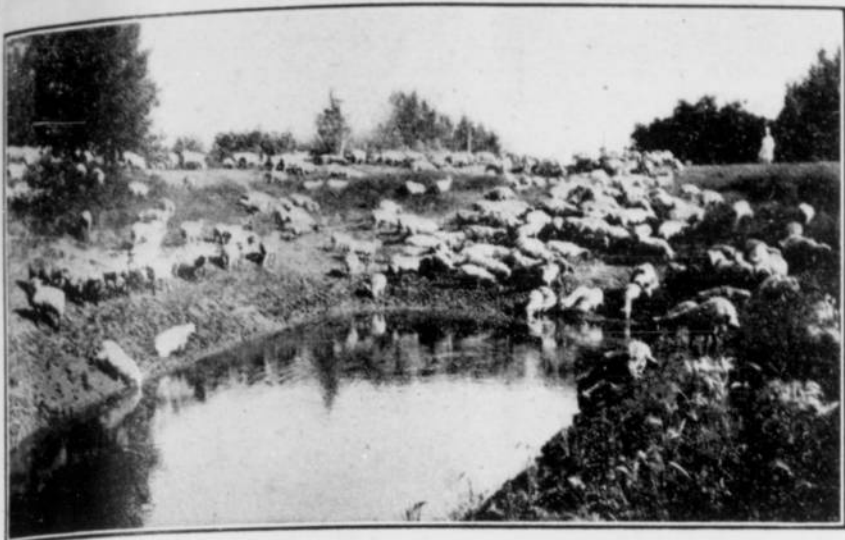
Grows Corn, But Has No Silo

I have grown fodder corn for three years and have had good results from feeding it in the sheaf. Cows like it and never leave any stalks in their manger.

The first winter I fed corn sheaves and oat straw, while the corn lasted and then I fed oat sheaves and the cows failed in their milk right away.

I find that the best seed is North Western Red Dent, mixed with Gebu or North Dakota White Flint, as the Flint Corn ripens earlier and gives the ears, while the Dent grows higher and produces more fodder.

One disadvantage to corn bundles is the stacking. Corn keeps the best in the stook or stood on end. Last fall I put three loads in a vacant stable which kept



Sheep on the farm of John Morrison, ex-M.P., Yellow Grass, Sask.

fine, but it will not keep stacked as oat sheaves unless stacked layer about with straw. Then it would be best to cut the bands and scatter the sheaf, adding a sprinkle of salt. In this way the cows will eat the straw much better.

I might say that horses like it, too. My horses will leave oat sheaves to eat corn.—M. R. Carley, Smiley, Sask.

Buried Weed Seeds Long Lived

A quarter of a century ago a farsighted scientist planted some seeds. It was not in the ordinary way, but rather in the form of a sort of double burial. Each set of seeds was first planted in a common clay flowerpot. Then, topped with a china saucer, each pot was committed to the earth. There was a whole trench of them.

Dr. J. W. T. Duvel, the investigator, then of the seed laboratory of the United States Department of Agriculture, was anxious to find out about the life of the many weed seeds that fall upon the ground when a crop is harvested. They become covered and lie dormant in the earth for years, springing up at unexpected places and times to the great annoyance of the farmer. Dr. Duvel wanted to know just how long the various kinds will live before rotting—waiting for favorable conditions to awaken the life principle and permit them to break through the soil.

All such information would be valuable in determining methods of weed control for the farmer.

In 1902, Dr. Duvel buried the seeds at the Arlington experiment station, just across the Potomac from Washington. Since then certain of them have been dug up at regular intervals and given a chance to germinate. Many of them have proved their "weedy" nature by their tenacity of life. Many others, especially those of the desirable and edible grains, proved again the old adage of the "good die young." Practically all these good seeds perished at some time during the years underground.

The experiments are not over. There are still other duplicate sets to be dug up. The next is scheduled to be disinterred 10 years hence, when further light will be thrown on the problem. Much has been learned already.

Of the 107 species buried in 1902, 71 grew in 1903 after one year; 61 grew in 1905 after three years; 68 grew in 1908 after six years; 69 grew in 1912 after 10 years; 50 grew in 1918 after 16 years; and 15 grew in 1925 after 23 years.

The fact that some grew in a year following a failure to grow is explained by the very hard coats on some seeds which kept them from responding to the ordinary germinating conditions in the greenhouse tests. This was soon discovered and corrected in subsequent tests by clipping the hard coats.

Less than 15 per cent. of all the seeds in this test were able to sprout after this long period of time in the ground. It is significant that this 15 per cent. is largely weed seeds. The common burdock survived to the extent of 29 per cent. The broad-leaved dock sprouted as high as 82 per cent. of the sample buried at 42 inches, and 59 per cent. of that buried at eight inches. Sixty-five per cent. of lamb's quarter grew, 38 per cent. of mustard, and from five to 83 per cent. of the plantains.

Plowing under, it would seem, is worse than useless for weeds that have gone to seed. Each plowing brings buried seed to the top and tucks others nicely away for some future day. No normal crop rotation is long enough to effect the complete eradication of really persistent weeds, either.

The evident futility of plowing under weeds that have gone to seed does not lessen the importance, however, of plowing them under before.

To the scientist, the relative perniciousness of the various weeds is important. It furnishes a more intelligent ground for seed laws. The long-lived ones can be better guarded against. Seed grain contaminated with weed seeds can be dealt with according to its deserts.

Mixed Wheat-Flax Crop

Following the example of farmers in Southern Minnesota who make a regular practice of sowing wheat and flax together, thereby getting a crop which is worth more than either of these grains sown alone, the Canadian experimental farms have been trying out the wheat-flax mixture.

The general results have not been very favorable. The Scott Station, which is representative of a big area in Saskatchewan, reports that, contrary to the experience in Minnesota, where the wheat and flax seem to ripen about the same time, the flax fails to mature in time to be cut when the wheat is in its prime. The flax yield has only been significant in one year out of the four. In 1925 the flax yielded from three to five bushels per acre, depending on the amount of flax seed in the mixture and the wheat ran 19 to 20 bushels. Wheat sown alone on fields similarly prepared ran from 30 to 40 bushels in that year.

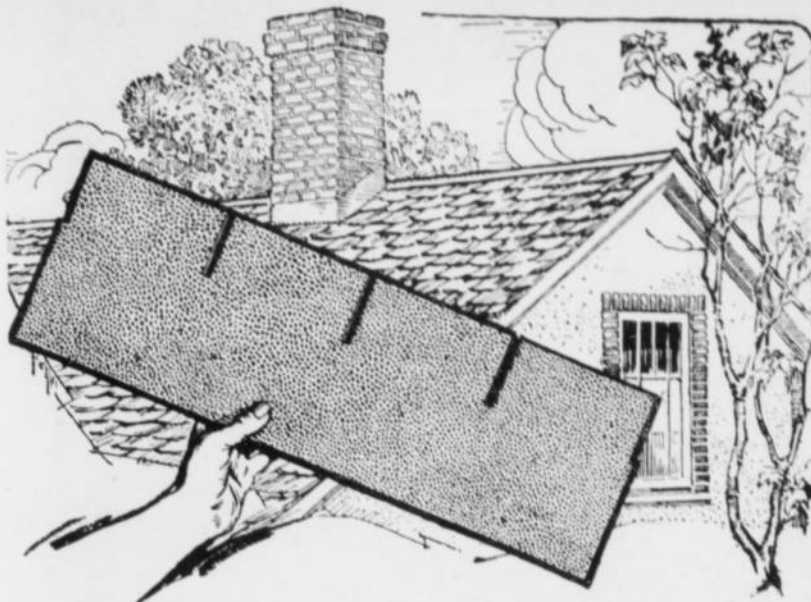
A bulletin recently issued by the Experiment Station at Bozeman, Mont., reports that on dry farmed land in that state, too, flax-wheat mixtures have been a failure. On the other hand the mixed crop seems well adapted to irrigated land, and a number of profitable yields have been obtained. Over a three-year period the various seed mixtures returned an average of \$13.50 per acre more than straight wheat crops.

In this connection it should be noted that flax is a ticklish crop to irrigate as it is very sensitive to differences in the water supply. The water has to be supplied evenly and not in excessive amounts. Uneven irrigation produces uneven maturity, and this has a big effect on grade and price.

Should Silage Be Tramped?

Practically ever since silos came into use it has been one of the cardinal rules of silo operation that the silage must be very thoroughly tramped as put in, to prevent molding and spoilage. This job of tramping in the silo is one of the most disagreeable ones on the farm and the good wages demanded adds quite a little to the cost of filling the silo.

The high cost and scarcity of labor led a number of farmers in different sections of the country to try the plan of filling without tramping and several have used it the last three or four years with perfect success. Many claim that there is less loss from spoilage in silos filled this way than under the old plan of two or three men tramping down the silage. By not tramping the silage and using a small ensilage cutter and tractor, and a binder



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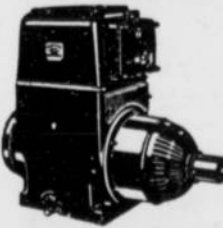
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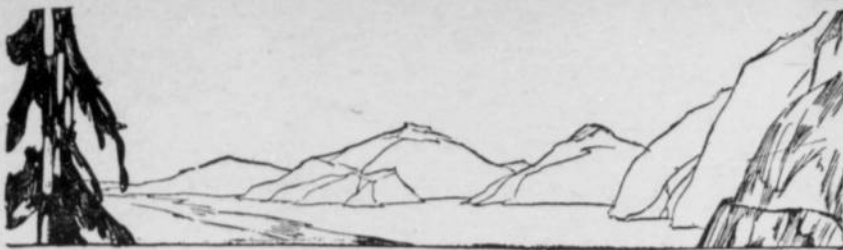
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with bundle loading attachment, a farmer and his hired man or boys can fill the silo without extra help, greatly reducing the cost and labor of filling the silo. The advocates of the non-tramping plan recommend cutting the silage in one-fourth-inch lengths, adding plenty of water if the corn is frosted and dry and directing the filler pipe at the centre of the silo, allowing the ensilage to fill up in a conical shaped pile, the centre tending to push down and out, packing the ensilage tightly and eliminating air spaces.

Experiments carried on at some of the agricultural experiment stations indicate that these farmers are right and that where the silage is cut rather fine and made rather wet that there is little if any more spoiled silage than with the older and more costly method. It is important that the silage be quite damp, so that water can be squeezed out of a handful, that the silo not be filled too rapidly, and that it be refilled after settling. Also it is recommended that the top two or three feet be even wetter than the average and be tramped well.—I. W. D.

The Sawfly Menace

During my observations of the sawfly menace on the eastern boundary of the province this summer, I have come to the conclusion that a serious insect pest is commencing to take possession of this part of the province of Alberta.

The western wheat-stem sawfly is a small two-winged insect about one-half of an inch in length, having a body of about the thickness of a steel knitting needle, and which is banded with narrow yellow bands around its abdomen. It appears in the fields about the first week in June and will linger as late as the first week in July, according to the nature of the season. It can easily be detected upon the rye grasses or brome grass in the headlands, fence lines and road allowances in the early part of June by closely observing that this fly always rests on the leaves of these grasses head downwards.

After the wheat crop is up alongside of these infested headlands and fence lines the adult female sawfly will flit into the wheat and lay her eggs just as readily there as she will in her native haunts, the wild grasses of the fence lines and road allowances. Her small, elongated eggs may later be discovered in the stems of the western rye grass, brome grass, spring rye, or of spring wheat in these infested areas and which eggs hatch out into the sawfly grub about ten days after they are laid.

These grubs then commence to feed upon the juices on the inside of the grass and wheat stems, there to drill their way up and down this stem to their heart's content, feeding upon the succulent interior. As the grub cleans out one section of the wheat stem he drills through the intervening joint into the next section. Should he there meet another member of his tribe, they lock horns, fight it out, and the survivor takes possession of the second section. Only one grub survives to go to maturity with the ripened grain although as many as ten eggs may have been laid in the one wheat stem.

The feeding of this grub does not interfere with the development and the coming to full maturity of this head of wheat, but its greatest menace is the cutting off of the ripened stem of wheat allowing it to fall flat to the ground where it cannot be harvested by the binder. If this crop is to be salvaged, therefore, it must be raked up like hay, loaded into a wagon rack and threshed in the loose

condition. It is unnecessary, therefore, to state that a great deal of this wheat is shelled out by this rough handling, causing the farmer thus affected a serious loss. It is estimated that, during the year of 1926 the sawfly damage to the province of Saskatchewan cost the farmers there close to \$20,000,000, thus showing to the average farmer the serious loss which this innocent looking fly can cost him when it has got a good foothold on his fields.

Controlling Spread of Sawfly

The sawfly grub about the middle of July is in a semi-developed and soft condition. He is usually inhabiting the wheat stem or the rye grass stem at about a height of six inches above the ground. To rid an infested field of the sawfly grub at this season of the year the crop may be cut off with the mower, getting as close to the ground as is possible, and making hay or green feed of this cutting. The binder will not reach all of the grubs, therefore the crop cannot be bound up into bundles. The withering and drying up of this green-feed crop thoroughly kills the grub, and this whole batch of grubs of this season's hatching is, therefore, prevented from going down to the roots there to winter over until the following spring, when they will hatch out into the fly.

All infested headlands and road allowances should be examined for the sawfly during June, and in July, for the grubs which may be found in the stems of the rye grasses by splitting them open with a penknife. About the middle of July when all the eggs are practically well hatched out, all the grass on the headlands, fence lines and road allowances, should be mown down, and this material raked up and taken away, or if foul with foxtail and unfit for feed, burned up. No grub can mature and change into the sawfly in a cut-off stem of wheat or rye grass. It must winter over in the short piece of stub of the stem on the roots in the ground, until the following spring, when it will change into the sawfly.

Should the wheat crop become infested around the edges of the field which is the usual stage at which the sawfly attacks a wheat field, this infested edge may be mown down during the first three weeks in July, the green wheat made into hay, thus preventing any further infestation of this field from this batch of grubs. Should the grub succeed in getting in his work ahead of the binder and to cut off the infested stems, the stubble in which he is hiding may be cultivated up and out of the soil, thus leaving the stub containing the grub high and dry on the field over the winter and into the spring.

As the stub containing the sawfly grub dries out the grub dries out also with it, and the field is nearly clean by spring. This stubble should then be plowed under from six to eight inches deep when any surviving weakened grub will be pretty well controlled by this deep spring plowing. If fall cultivating is not resorted to the infested stubble should be plowed as deeply as is possible, and as soon after the crop is removed as possible.

Stubble burning, without the use of a stubble burning machine, has not yet proven effective for the control of the sawfly in this province. Fuller information can be secured from the Department of Agriculture and the University of Alberta at Edmonton upon the latest discoveries of sawfly control, by applying to these institutions for their literature on the subject, which is free for the asking.—J. R. Weston.



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The Canadian Seed Growers' Association

Continued from Page 4

and the handlers and sellers of the farmers' final crops. All of which organizations mentioned are represented either on committees of the association or its boards of directors or at its various meetings.

It can be truthfully said that this aggregation of individuals and of representatives of institutions, represents unquestionably some of the best agricultural brains in Canada and one can also safely say that the farmers of Canada are fortunate in having at their elbow the co-ordinated and concentrated efforts and energies of all these people and institutions focused on to the matter of good seed, which, in turn, is unquestionably the very life-blood and the foundation of Canadian agriculture, a good foundation, that makes the difference between failure and success, between hardship and prosperity, between the difficulty of meeting keen competition and the opportunity of obtaining a premium and a ready sale on the world's markets. All this resulting in a matter of superior quality, of truthness to variety, which in turn expresses itself as a grain that will continue to perform, whether in feeding value, in milling and baking value, or, in the case of barley, in malting value, year in and year out in accordance with the grade designated.

A Spiritual Force

The ideal of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association—the ideal aroused in every member of the association—is to be of service to the country by bettering its agriculture through providing superior registered seed of superior pedigree for every crop produced by the Canadian farmer, to be of service, through being the means of arousing in its members, such an understanding of the processes of the growth of plants and of life on the farm that in the end better rural character will be built, and that, in turn, through its members, this fine spirit and this understanding of better farming will be diffused gradually through the whole farming population of the country.

I cannot do better than to quote a sentence expressing this spirit repeatedly used by our founder, Dr. Robertson: "It is not enough in farming, or in anything else, to add to the sum total of material things. That is worth while; but it is far more worth while to add to the sum total of the thinking power, the performing power of the people. That is what the Canadian Seed Growers' Association does on the farms. . . . The man who has studied seed and so has got an insight into the meanings of life will respond, will behave in all relationships, in a wiser and nobler way."

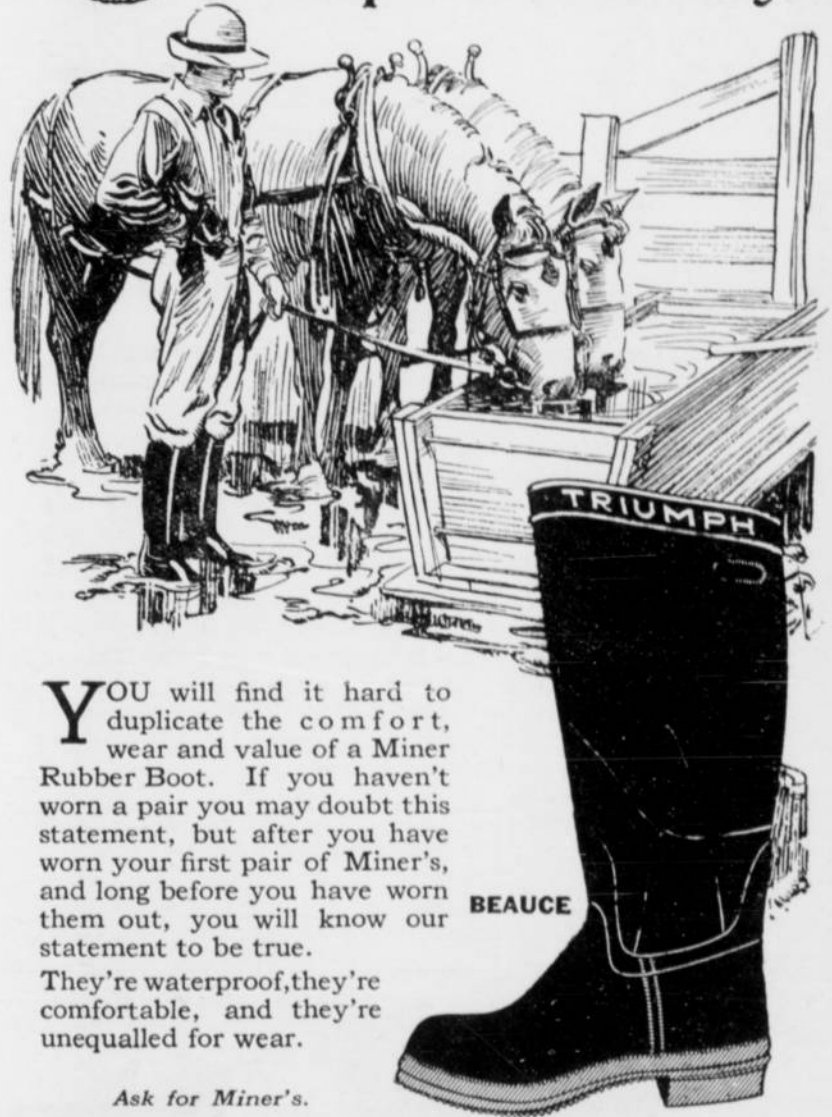


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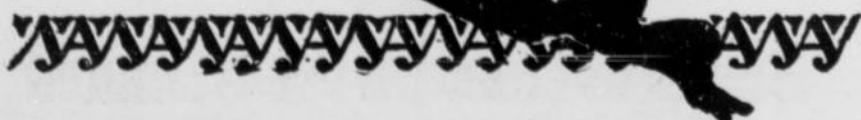
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News from the Organizations

United Farmers of Manitoba

The U.F.M. Central office is preparing for the increased activity of the fall and winter season. Miss M. E. Finch, secretary of the U.F.W.M., has just returned from Chicago where she spent summer at the university taking advanced study in economics.

At an executive meeting, held on August 5, plans for the district conventions were discussed. The date of October 24 was set for their commencement. Arrangements have been made to have Miss Agnes Macphail, M.P., address each of the 12 conventions. President A. J. M. Poole will also attend.

A new local has recently been organized in the Ruthenian district of Brightstone, and Mr. Poole reports an initial membership of 17 with prospects for double the number. D. Holyk, the secretary of the new local, speaks English fluently, as do many of the other members. The community as a whole has shown great interest in the work of the organization.

Tariff Board Fund

Central office is again circularizing the U.F.M. locals for contributions to a fund to defray the extra expense of keeping Mr. Darby at Ottawa to appear before the Tariff Board. The Canadian Council of Agriculture is at considerable added expense in this matter. Some of the locals have contributed on a basis of 10 cents per member and about \$60.00 has been received to date.

The association is hoping to arouse discussion of the question of hog grading at the district conventions and later at the annual convention in Portage la Prairie, in January. This is being done with the idea of putting over a campaign to prevent the loss of all ground which has been gained in the way of encouraging the production of select bacon hogs. It is felt that the removal of the ten per cent. premium on select bacon hogs and the replacing of it by half a cent fixed differential will have a detrimental effect on production.

The U.F.W.M. Central office was again requested to lend its co-operation in extending a welcome to new settlers coming into the province under the direction of the Land Settlement Branch. The Land Settlement Branch advised Central in advance of arrivals which enabled the office to communicate with the locals in the districts where the settlers were to be located, requesting their co-operation and neighborly interest. Central office has assisted in this work with pleasure, and it is believed that this will do much toward retaining them on the land as permanent happy settlers. Approximately 150 families were assured of a welcome in this way.

The annual United Farm Women's conferences met with most encouraging success in all districts in which they were held. Conferences were arranged in the constituencies of Portage la Prairie, Neepawa, Dauphin, Springfield, Macdonald, Selkirk; Brandon holding two this year, one at Brandon and the other at Hargrave.

Mrs. S. E. Gee, provincial president, U.F.W.M., was appointed as the association's representative to attend the World's Poultry Congress, at Ottawa, July 27-August 4. Mrs. Gee expressed great appreciation of the opportunity which had been given her, as she felt that the information obtained at the Congress would be of great value in her work.

Junior U.F.M. locals have carried on their usual activities through the summer. Mrs. E. J. Blow, provincial leader of Young People, organized a new junior local at Grand Narrows, on July 21. The secretary is Miss Phyllis Burrell.

U.F.C., Saskatchewan Section

During the past few months the U.F.C. has kept up a continual agitation regarding the question of transportation and freight rates. This has had an effect in impressing upon the government the importance of proper consideration of this western problem.

Some few months ago our publicity department issued a pamphlet on the Armstrong-Quebec route based upon the report of the Royal Grain Enquiry Commission. Thousands of copies were distributed and much publicity given to the demand for the 11-cent rate on grain via Armstrong to Quebec. Other organizations in the West have been equally persistent and

insistent upon this rate being granted and these combined efforts have at last weighed with the Board of Railway Commissioners who have announced the 11-cent rate to Quebec. This, together with the equalization of the rates in northern and southern Saskatchewan, will mean the saving of millions of dollars in freight rates to the farmers of the province. It is another proof of the advantage and necessity of combined action of the people in making their wants known to government.

The agitation regarding the speed-up of the Hudson Bay Railway has also put the government in the position of being forced to go forward with the work without any further delay, and has kept for all time the question raised by eastern interests regarding the feasibility of the Hudson Bay route.

Not only will the Hudson Bay route be feasible as an export gateway to Europe, but the finishing of the line will see the beginning of a great industrial development in northern Saskatchewan. There is no part of the world which is better equipped for industrial development. We have the great coal deposits in Alberta; the great iron deposits in the Belcher Islands in Hudson Bay; the sodium deposits near Wadena; and we have at Kettle Falls the possibility of development of one of the greatest power centres on the North American continent.

The opening of the Armstrong-Quebec all-rail route by the granting of the 11-cent rate will mean, amongst other things, the identity of the pool grain shipped by that route will be maintained, passing through Canadian ports, and the possibility of the grain being "whacked" or tampered with at American points will be removed.

It will mean preventing the strains of storage facilities at certain seasons of the lakes. It will prevent the arbitrariness of raising rates by transportation companies on the Great Lakes route. It will mean the quicker settlement of the country through which the Transcontinental passes. And finally, it will mean a considerable saving in freight rates on all future grain that has to be shipped the winter months by that route.

The U.F.C. has recently organized a Legal Department and installed a Legal Advisor who will give free consultation and free advice by mail to its members. This is a new development in the organized farm movement and will be much appreciated by the members. It will save them the \$5.00 fee many times over preventing unnecessary and expensive litigation.

Alberta Wheat Pool

Quite a lot of interest was created in Alberta this week by the signing of a lease of the Prince of Wales' ranch to an Alberta Wheat Pool contract. The Prince's ranch covers a section of land near High River. While holidaying there recently His Royal Highness discussed the matter of signing a Wheat Pool contract with W. L. Carlyle, his ranch manager. The upshot of the conference was a request for a contract from the Pool head office. The Prince did not sign the document personally owing to an early departure. The actual signing on the contract reads, "H.R.H. Prince of Wales, per W. L. Carlyle."

The Alberta Pool Elevator Department has had a busy summer. A considerable number of elevators have been built and quite a few purchased. There will be a total of 155 Pool elevators in Alberta this fall. The federal government terminal elevator No. 1 at Vancouver has been taken over under lease. This will give the Alberta Pool terminal capacity on the Pacific tidewater of 2,500,000 bushels. A start has been made on a new two-million-dollar terminal at Vancouver. The Alberta Pool is building at Vancouver.

W. J. Jackman, who has been a director for the Alberta Wheat Pool since its formation, and who, for 22 years has been a resident of Alberta and a keen worker in farmers' organizations, has gone to Argentina as representative of the Canadian Wheat Pools in South America. His intimate knowledge of pool operations, his organizing and business ability, and his knowledge of the Spanish language makes Mr. Jackman peculiarly fitted to act as Wheat Pool representative on the continent of South America.

Good progress has been made in the drive for the signing of the second

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of Wheat Pool contracts. Over 2,300 new members, besides the many thousands of renewals, have signed this past couple of months.

United Grain Growers

United Grain Growers Ltd. closed another successful financial year on August 31, and as a result the directors have been able to declare a patronage dividend the same as for the previous year. A payment of one cent per bushel is now being made on patronage dividend receipts issued on street grain purchased at U.G.G. elevators during the past crop season, up to August 15 this year. Patronage dividend receipts are to be presented for payment at the elevators.

The million-bushel addition to the U.G.G. terminal elevator at Vancouver, B.C., which increases the capacity of that elevator to 1,600,000 bushels, is now ready for use, in time for the heavy movement of grain which is expected through that port this year.

A record in rapid construction is being made on the erection of the big new U.G.G. terminal elevator at Port Arthur, which will have a capacity of 5,500,000 bushels. Concrete construction has been completed on the inshore storage section, with its huge tanks rising 100 feet from the water level, and before long this section will be roofed in. The workhouse, which is situated between the inshore and outshore storage sections, now rises to well over 100 feet in height and within a few weeks will be covered in at a height of 190 feet, while pouring of concrete is steadily proceeding on the outshore storage section. Machinery is ready so the work of installation can commence as soon as construction work is sufficiently far advanced.

Saskatchewan Wheat Pool

Recent developments in connection with the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool have been largely in connection with the Pool elevator program. The oncoming harvest has served to emphasize this aspect of Pool activity, and every effort is being made to provide as complete a Pool elevator service for Pool members as possible.

The number of Pool country elevators in Saskatchewan for the crop season, 1927-28, will be somewhat more than 720 when the Pool program is completed for the year. This will give the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool a total country elevator capacity of 21,600,000 bushels in addition to approximately 140 elevators added this year. The Saskatchewan Wheat Pool has also provided an additional terminal capacity of 1,000,000 bushels at Pool Terminal, No. 5. This gives the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool a total terminal capacity, including the Buffalo Transfer Elevator, of 18,075,000 bushels. Construction work is still proceeding both in the country and at the Lake head. In addition, progress is being made in painting the elevators acquired from the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, many of which have continued during the past year with the old name not erased.

Evidence is available from many quarters to the effect that the Pool spirit in Saskatchewan is as strong or stronger than in 1923. A most remarkable demonstration occurred at Scott early last month, when between 8,000 and 10,000 people gathered at the Experimental Farm at Scott to hear Aaron Sapiro. Fully 2,000 automobiles were parked on or near the experimental farm on that occasion.

About the middle of August a conference of all the Saskatchewan Pool Elevator agents was held in Regina, and approximately 710 agents registered for the two-day conference. This was the biggest convention which has been held in Regina for some time.

Recent figures compiled by Saskatchewan Pool Elevators Limited show that during the crop year of 1926-27 approximately 400 of the 587 elevators operated during the year handled more than 100,000 bushels of grain.

Saskatchewan Poultry Pool

With the closing of the fourth pool for the present season cheques have been distributed to the extent of \$125,000 by the Saskatchewan Co-operative Poultry Producers Limited, to members of the Egg Pool in all parts of the province, for the period extending from June 1 to July 31.

Arrangements have now been practically completed for the establishment at Regina and Saskatoon of two main feeding and killing stations for poultry. The main station will be located in Regina, on Dewdney Avenue, where premises have already been rented. Another fully equipped station will be located in Saskatoon and one is also being prepared at North Battleford. An auxiliary station will be operated at Yorkton.

Considerable increase in the volume of eggs has been experienced this year over last. During 1926, 89 cars, each containing 450 cases of 30 dozen to the case, were handled. Up to the end of July this year, 125 cars containing the same number of cases and eggs, were handled. This year's total shipments up to the end of July amounted to 1,687,520 dozens of eggs. Following out the policy of orderly marketing the pool has placed a percentage of the eggs in storage to be sold during the next few months, and the prices realized will not be known until these are disposed of, consequently no announcement can be made at the present time as to the season's payment.

Manitoba Poultry Pool

The Manitoba Co-operative Poultry Marketing Association Ltd. closed their second pool period, on July 30, and all eggs delivered in this period, being from May 28 to July 30, were paid for at the following prices: Extras 27, firsts 24, seconds 22, cracks 15. About 100 cars were handled up to the end of the second pool period, at an approximate value of \$345,000. The association is receiving many compliments on the splendid prices paid, which all goes to show that the producers of Manitoba are settling down to a co-operative system of marketing, realizing that they are getting the basic value of their products through the Pool.

The third pool period will end September 3, and final payment for this period will go out about September 15. All egg stations, excepting Winnipeg, will close September 3, which is the end of the pool's regular season. For the convenience of the many members, the Winnipeg egg station will remain open during fall and winter, and anyone wishing to ship eggs to the pool will address same to Manitoba Co-operative Egg Station, 181 Market Street E., Winnipeg, Man.

Five cars, totalling about 80,000 pounds live poultry, principally old hens, have been handled during August, and marketed principally in the States. Advance of ten cents per pound was paid at time of loading, and final payment will be made about September 15.

Alfalfa Seed Growers

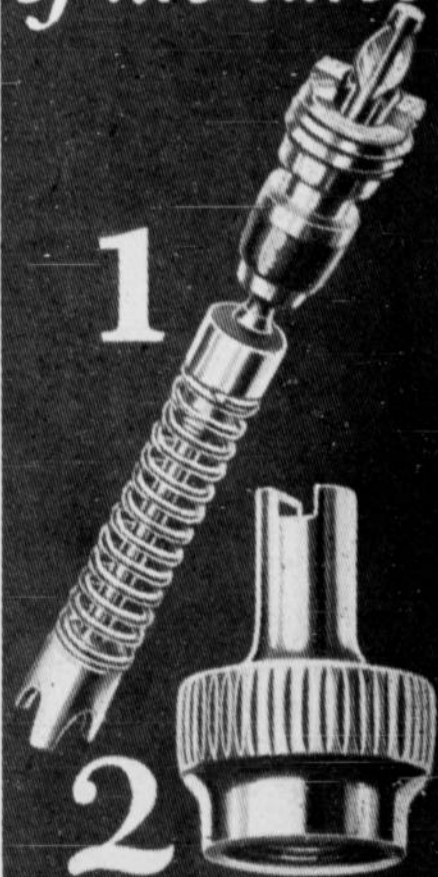
The Grimm Alfalfa Seed Growers' Association, of Brooks, Alta., last year had the most successful year in its history. Its members grew 14 car loads of alfalfa seed, which was cleaned and marketed by the association. Of this amount over two-thirds attained the two registered grades that was sold and distributed in sealed sacks.

The prospects for a seed crop for the present season, however, are very poor and uncertain. This has been a cold, wet year throughout all of Alberta which most especially is not conducive to a good alfalfa seed crop. Fewer growers have saved seed this year than previously and many of those who have saved seed will find that the yield will be so small it will not pay to harvest it.

During the past two years some 60 per cent. of the seed produced in the district has been sold in Europe and the United States as the three prairie provinces could not absorb over 40 per cent. of the total output. It looks this year, however, as if insufficient registered Grimm seed would be produced to supply the local demands of Alberta, and it is doubtful if the association will have any for export.

In 1924, the flour mills operated by the Co-operative Wholesale Society, Manchester, had an output valued at over \$50,000,000. The output of the bacon factories was valued at about \$3,500,000. The concern operates as wholesale dealers, importers, manufacturers, farmers, produce growers, colliery owners, shipowners, bankers, insurers, printers and publishers, architects, builders and engineers. There are 47,000 employees.

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The Countrywoman

Child Welfare Progress

THE August issue of Canadian Child Welfare News, just to hand, carries a brief report of the sixth Canadian Conference on Child Welfare, held in Vancouver last spring. The official proceedings of that meeting are not yet off the press, but will be sent to those organizations and individuals who hold membership in the Canadian Child Welfare Council. The secretary points out that at this meeting, as at the last conference, legislation affecting the welfare of children in Canada proved to be one of the main points of interest.

Some of the papers given at the conference were of such widespread interest that they are to be published in bulletin form. Among these are mentioned Miss Wells' (of the Manitoba Department of Health) paper on the Provision of Infant Care in the Canadian Provinces and Dr. Helen McMurchy's summary of the Maternal Mortality Study conducted by the Dominion Department of Health.

It is impossible here to mention all of the recommendations made by the conference. The resolutions passed show the direction in which child care is moving in this country and they should command the interest and study of individuals and clubs during the coming year. Some of them must receive special mention. The conference asked that health training and instruction be given to Normal school students "in order to promote right attitudes to matters of health and to equip them for the adequate health training and instruction of school pupils." Another resolution asked that the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and the provincial governments co-operate so as to secure at the time of birth registration a citation by a doctor of any physical defects with which a child may be handicapped. It was also asked that the Canadian Medical Association do all in its power to promote more general medical and nursing supervision of expectant mothers. The Canadian Nurses' Association was requested to "(a) encourage a more concerted effort on the part of all nurses to have all mothers receive pre-natal care and to (b) organize study groups of nurses for the purpose of ascertaining the best methods of giving pre-natal instruction and of stimulating the provision of these services." The Provincial Departments of Health were specially urged to promote the extension of pre-natal care in rural areas. The interest of the council is turning towards country problems as well as to city problems. A resolution adopted asked that at next year's conference at least one day's discussions be given to the problems of rural child welfare.

An effort is to be made to stress the need of moral and spiritual development of the child life of Canada and to this end the Dominion government was asked to separate the publication of juvenile delinquency statistics from the annual volume on criminal statistics.

A publication which should prove very helpful to students of child welfare is a little 16-page bulletin, entitled, *A Guide to Your Reading on Child Welfare Problems*, which has just been compiled by the Canadian Council of Child Welfare.

Opposition for Lady Astor

According to recent dispatches Lady Astor is to find strong opposition within her own party at the next general election. She has represented the Sutton Division of Plymouth in the British House of Commons since 1919. She took the seat left vacant by her husband, Viscount Astor, when he was obliged to move up into a hereditary seat in the House of Lords. To her belongs the distinction of being the first woman elected to the British House of Commons and of holding her place there longer than any other woman who has been elected. This is even more remarkable when we remember that Lady Astor is American born, though of British ancestry.

Lady Astor got her first experience in political campaigns when helping her husband. She is a ready platform speaker and does not hesitate to throw herself into a political fight with little regard to personal safety or place. Once when denouncing revolutionary tendencies an opposition speaker on the platform shouted to her, "You are out of your proper class." The quick retort flashed

back by her was, "I belong to a fighting class, at all events." Experienced campaigners and members of the House of Commons are chary of crossing her in debate, knowing well how quickly she can reduce an audience to laughter at their expense, by a witty and humorous turn of speech.

She has not hesitated to express vigorously her temperance views, even in front of public houses. In parliament she has espoused the cause of temperance measures such as the right to establish local option areas and the prohibition of the sale of liquor to young people under 18 years of age. She has thus drawn on her head the wrath of the distillers and those engaged in the trade of selling liquor.

Lady Astor has stood as Conservative candidate in the past and has had to face both Liberal and Labor opposition in her constituency. Now the announcement comes that the Conservatives have decided to place a strong candidate in the

which to prepare meals, but nine times out of ten the case is not hopeless. When the large pieces of furniture are placed against the four walls of the room in no particular relation to each other, the best plan is to group them at one end, preferably near the range and the dining-room. If they are arranged so that work can proceed quickly and efficiently, much energy will be saved. Having changed from inconvenient quarters to a labor-saving kitchen, the difference in the houseworker's feeling at the end of the day is tremendous.

This business of rearrangement is an individual matter which can only be solved by the owner herself. There's no use in taking somebody else's plans and trying to graft them on to another house—only in rare cases does this method give satisfaction. It is, however, an excellent thing to study plans that have proved practical for the farm and to get ideas from neighbors and magazines. I would go one step further and suggest taking note of the arrangements in any city home with which you are familiar. From experience I know that many ideas can be picked up in this way. Then when you have decided upon the way in which your kitchen can or should be altered talk it over with your husband who probably will be able to add to your collection of ideas. The next thing is to put the result of your combined brain work on paper and even then you will make alterations that will greatly increase the efficiency of your workshop. It may not be necessary to spend anything when the time of transformation arrives, but even if the cost amounts to \$100 it is an investment that will pay high dividends, now and in the years to come. In fact it may save doctors' bills and prevent an early retirement to a town or city.—Marion Hughes.

Correspondence Courses

Manitoba has now followed the example set by the other three western provinces and inaugurated a system of correspondence courses for those who have not the opportunity to attend school. They are planned to meet the needs of families who live in remote districts and have met a real need in British Columbia, Alberta and Saskatchewan. W. D. Bayley, formerly Labor member for Assiniboia and a member of the teaching profession, has been appointed director for the courses.

The service is given free by the Provincial Department of Education. Sets of studies in the various elementary school grade work will be furnished to those pupils who enroll. Directions will be given to parents how best to assist the child in covering the work outlined. Completed exercises will be returned to the Department of Education and in this way it will be possible for those in charge of the courses to judge the progress made by a pupil. The inauguration of such courses will not relieve any group of citizens from their responsibility of organizing and financing a school, where there is a sufficient number of children in a district.

In addition, Mr. Bayley has been given other duties which mark a new departure in educational work. He has been appointed director of temperance education for Manitoba. It will be his duty to attend Normal School sessions, teachers' conventions, gatherings of children and deliver lectures on the scientific side of temperance. Mr. Bayley has had considerable experience during the past few years in giving lectures on this subject. There has been an increasing demand for more of that type of temperance teaching.

Warning to Maidens

By J. E. McDougall

Elaine, she pined for Launcelet
Unto her dying day;
So whenever I met a Launcelet
I looked the other way.

Now Dido for Aeneas died
And cried that death was sweet;
So whenever I met a warrior bold
I stepped across the street.

But I have met a gentle lad,
With never a swagger at all,
And only a trick of looking so,
And neither broad nor tall.

And would that I'd find a hefty brute
With a voice to make you start,
To rescue me from a shy lad's way,
Before I break my heart! —In Goblin.



A pleasant place for play on the farm of R. J. Gill, Renown, Sask.

field against her. It is quite likely that Lady Astor will under these circumstances run as an independent. With such opposition and a concentration of the anti-temperance forces against her we will watch with interest the progress of Lady Astor's campaign during the next election in Great Britain.

May Wait Too Long

There is such a thing as waiting too long for labor savers as did my neighbor who pioneered many years ago. She complained that her kitchen had very few conveniences, but that there was no use trying to improve things because she and her husband were ready to retire anyway. These people are not renters or drifters, but substantial citizens who have done well as far as the farm is concerned. Inside the house the arrangements are no better than they were in pioneer days, simply because the owners never thought it worth while to make any improvements.

After studying the question of kitchen arrangement from various angles I have come to the conclusion that money is not nearly so essential as brains in securing results. Judging by the number of home-made labor savers that have appeared in *The Guide* during the past few years, a great many farm people have thoughtfully planned many conveniences for the home. Contrivances were made out of apple boxes, odd pieces of lumber or any other material that was at hand.

Convenience, however, is not merely a matter of equipment. A kitchen cabinet, refrigerator, range, table and several cupboards built just exactly as desired don't make a handy workshop unless arranged in logical order. If it is necessary to zig zag across from stove to cupboard, to pantry, to cabinet and so on, even the most expensive equipment will not prevent people from retiring because they no longer can stand the work of the farm. Many rural women have huge workshops in

Timely Hints

Gleaned from the experience
of Guide readers

A fairly comfortable hammock can be made from barrel staves if they are securely wired together with the concave side up. If two small holes are bored near the ends of each side of the staves the wire can be threaded in and out. A straw tick to fit the hammock is an easy thing to make. We covered the tick we made with black oilcloth. When the hammock is not in use we are careful to turn the tick over with the covered side up.—Nora B. S., Sask.

We always have a number of extra men in harvest time. So instead of trying to provide mattresses for the extra beds I make straw ticks. When the men are gone, the straw is emptied out and the ticking washed and put away till it is needed the next year.—Mrs. F. E. M., Sask.

Quilts soil easily at the ends. I make slips for them out of unbleached sheeting. I use one-half yard depth of material for each side of each end and just hem it. I work buttonholes about eight inches apart and sew buttons on the quilt at the same distances apart. Doing them this way it is easy to take the slips off and wash them.—Mrs. A., Sask.

I find that tobacco tins or three-pound baking powder tins make splendid baking tins for small fruit cakes. The cakes can be kept so fresh in the tins after they are baked by covering them with the lids of the cans. These small cakes are very nice to have ready for the men-folks when they take lunches with them or when one wants to make a small cake to send through the mail to a friend.—Mrs. F.B., Man.

I have another use for old inner tubes. Cut bands from them about one-inch wide and wrap them around sealers when you put them into a boiler at canning time. Then if the sealers bump against each other they will not crack.—Mrs. C.M., Sask.

If the funnel for liquids is not handy, butter paper may be requisitioned. Out of it you may make a small funnel which answers the purpose very well for a short while. Sometimes it is a saving of labor to use one of these paper funnels when pouring liquids that are sticky or messy.—Cecilia Hill, Man.

Large wooden butter-bowls will nearly always crack. To prevent this take some fat, melt it and rub it in to the wood thoroughly, especially on the outside of the bowl. Be sure to have the fat as hot as the hand can stand it.—Mrs. A. M., Sask.

If a saucepan leaks enlarge the hole slightly with a gimlet, then put a piece of shot on the hole, place the pan on a firm stand and hammer the shot over the hole, until a good rivet has been made. I have made repairs in this way, which have given good service.—Mrs. C. A. G., Alta.

When sewing dresses for growing girls of material which is liable to shrink when washed, I put a tuck on the underneath side of the hem. This hem may be sewed by hand and then it will be an easy matter to rip it out when it is necessary to lengthen the dress.—Mrs. A. M., Sask.

When embroidering handkerchiefs or other small articles of fine material try basting a piece of fairly thick paper to the design. It will make it quite firm and it will be easier to keep it smooth. I find it quite as good as using a hoop.—Mrs. C. A. G., Alta.

Gasoline and Old Dutch applied with a woolen cloth will clean the very dirtiest piece of zinc and leave it shining like a piece of silver.—Mrs. R. B., Sask.

When the handle of a saucepan or kettle comes off, I take a small corkscrew (the kind that frequently comes with bottles of medicine), and put it through a hole in the lid. I then screw it into a cork, placed on the under side of the lid. In this way I have quite a good, safe handle for the lid.—Mrs. J.S., Man.



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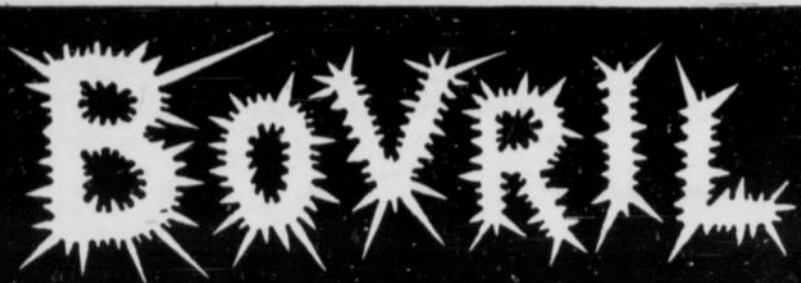
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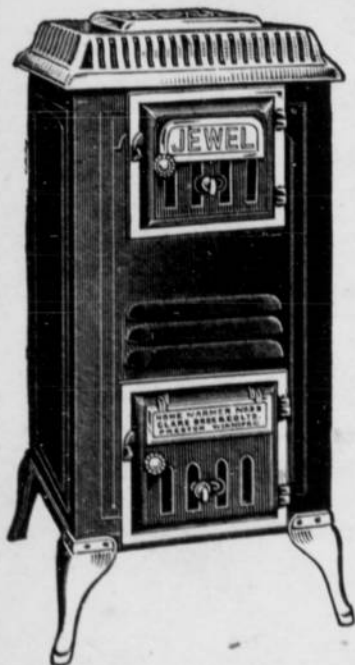
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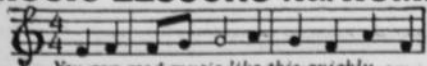
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Fitting a One-Piece Dress

The home dressmaker should know how to alter and fit a garment that is now popular

By ELEANOR G. McFADDEN

PATTERNS may now be bought for almost any conceivable garment and in a great number of sizes. In spite of this, however, one should know how to alter and fit in order to achieve success as a dressmaker. To look well, a garment must fit well, and some changes may be found necessary even though the pattern is bought according to your correct measurements.

There are certain fundamental rules which should be observed in fitting any garment. Do not lose the style effect which the designer had in mind in planning the costume, and do not alter promiscuously, but alter where necessary on the foundation lines. Make alterations on one side of the figure only, and when the garment is removed make the alterations on the other side to correspond with them, unless there is some irregularity in the figure, when each side would have to be fitted separately. It is usually better in making alterations to take in a slight amount at two different points, as for instance, shoulder and under arm, instead of at the shoulder or at the underarm.

If you are using a pattern which you have never used before it is a good plan to lay the pattern on cheesecloth or other cheap material, cut it and fit it before cutting into the good material. This may seem like a waste of time and money, but many times it has proved a decided economy.

Preparatory Steps

After the garment is cut out and the seam allowances marked, remove the pattern and place it in the envelope. Now pin the back and front of the garment together. To ensure a good fit across the chest it may be necessary to ease in the back shoulder seam and stretch the front slightly. Some figures, however, require some fullness at the front shoulder, and so patterns will frequently show gathering, tucks or shirring on the front shoulder. In this case, the fullness, of course, will be put in first with a permanent stitching. After pinning seam line in place, baste with small basting stitches (1/4 inch in length).

If there are to be darts or gathers at the underarm seam at the bust line, put these in now, then pin underarm seams together, pinning first at the waist line, then from the armhole down. When seams are even and smooth, baste in place down to the bottom of the skirt.

Baste the sleeve seams so that the sleeves are ready to be fitted in the dress. Only one sleeve need be fitted in the dress at the first fitting unless there is a known difference in the size of the arms. The sleeve should not be pinned or basted into the garment, however, until the main part of the dress is fitted.

Where Faults May Be

When the garment is tried on, look it over carefully from all angles to see where the faults lie, and then try to adjust them so that the dress will fit easily throughout. Following are some faults that might be found, together with the method of correcting them:

1. Loose in Neck: Pin up shoulder seam at neck and slope the armhole. This may make the neckline too high, but it can easily be clipped a little.

2. Sagging at Armhole: The shoulder seam needs to be lifted a little, near the armhole (see Fig. II for correction).

3. If it draws across the bust (as in Fig. I) it indicates that the pattern is tight across the bust. Clip the armhole,

fit a dart in the front underarm (as in Fig. II). It may be necessary also to raise the shoulder a little.

4. If there is a slight diagonal wrinkle at the armhole, take a dart at the underarm, and if this does not remove the fullness a little shoulder dart may be taken. This may shorten the shoulder line which may necessitate raising the sleeve at the underarm to make it long enough on top.

5. Full at Back of Neck: If the back at the neckline is full, small tucks or gathers may be taken, if this can be hidden by the collar. Small darts might be taken on the wrong side, but they must be put in very carefully so that when pressed they will be hardly visible.

6. Skirt Seams: Notice also the hip line. The skirt must hang straight and should fit easily over the hips, but not too loosely. If the seams in the skirt are not correct, pin new seam line to fit the figure.

7. Sleeves: If two rows of gathering are run in the top of the sleeve, one inside and one outside the seam line, the fullness can be worked into the armhole much more easily. The sleeve should fit into the armhole so that the grain of the material runs directly in line with the tip of the shoulder and the crosswise grain lies parallel with the bust line.

Pin one sleeve in place at top sides and under arm, using about six pins and placing them at right angles to the seam line. If the sleeve looks too short at the top, lift it underneath enough to take out the wrinkles. Some people prefer to baste in one sleeve before the fitting, but as the sleeve must be removed from the armhole in order to finish the seams, careful pinning should be enough to show you how the sleeve will fit the arm.

Making Alterations

Now remove the dress, make any necessary alterations in the body part, being careful to make alteration exactly the same for both sides of the dress. If there are few alterations the seams should be finished before the sleeves are basted in, but if there are many alterations it would be best to have a second fitting.

Baste in the sleeves, adjusting the fullness on the top so that it disappears when basted in place. Now try on the dress again to see that the sleeves are correctly placed. The collar and cuffs may be tried on to see that they are correct also.

A certain amount of fullness at the top of the sleeve is necessary, but it should be put in in such a way that it will not show gathers or plaits. In stitching in the seam, stretch it just a trifle so as not to tighten the armhole. Hold the sleeve part up in stitching so that you can watch it and prevent any little plaits.

If you make alterations in the sleeve they must also be taken care of in the body part of the dress.

If the arm is larger than the sleeve, insert an oblong gusset in the seam above the elbows to provide the necessary width. In putting in such a gusset shape it to a slender point so that it will blend in with the seam without bulging. In making this alteration it will probably be necessary to increase the size of the armhole slightly, too. This may be done by clipping at the underarm.

Each garment has its own problem in fitting, but with the simplified patterns that are available today and a few general rules for fitting to serve as a guide, there should be no difficulty for the amateur dressmaker to succeed in making a neat, well-fitting garment.



Fig. I shows dress not fitting properly, while Fig. II shows the fault remedied by dart in the front underarm.

Overheard at the Fair

How Regina Fair Board managed to attract the interest of men and women in home equipment

By MARY L. KELSO GUILD

THREE men were making their way through the beautiful new Confederation Building at Regina Exhibition, two of them were judges from neighboring provinces, and they were exclaiming over the splendid glass show cases which formed a row of U shaped exhibits, displaying a very fine array of needlework, and home cooking products, the latter all graded with score cards, telling the details of the standard of the exhibits, but when they reached the corner of this section their faces betrayed a surprised and puzzled look—as they were heard to say, "What's this?"—"A Self-Help Step-Saving Kitchen, Eliminates Fatigue" was read from a large poster across the corner above a very attractive kitchen. On approaching nearer they read:

"The architect of the kitchen should be the mechanic who will use the tools. An oblong kitchen, size 8-ft. x 12-ft., makes an ideal arrangement for one worker. The size bears a direct ratio to the number of workers and its use. An oblong shape saves steps between working units. Comfortable working levels will eliminate fatigue."

Then their eyes wandered to a card attached to the stove:

"For a pivot from which to plan your kitchen, select the most used piece of equipment. Example, around the stove and flue, group large equipment in working units or centres. Place each unit in proper relation to others."

"Arrange equipment in order of use."

"Don't cross your tracks."

"Let your head save your heels."

"I suppose this exhibit

is from the Department

of Education?" one

asked, but the demon-

strator said, "No,

this exhibit has

been put here by

the Women's

Committee of

the Fair Board.

It is not advertis-

ing anything, or

selling anything,

but we hope the

exhibits and demon-

strations may suggest

useful ideas to the

homemakers who visit this

corner. These chairs are for anyone to rest a

while here and study the exhibit and ex-

change ideas. Three times a day two

demonstration teams of three girls each,

from the collegiates give practical demon-

strations on salad making and quick breads.

Then they distribute recipe cards. At two,

four and seven, addresses are given, one

on judging cookery products, one on

Choosing Equipment for the Home

and one on the subject suggested by the

motto above. The talk on kitchen

planning in general is followed by one

given by a farm woman giving suggestions

in relation to The Farm Woman's

Kitchen.

"Well, you can't say Regina Exhibition

is a livestock show only. I can see, after

our trip through this building. I certainly

am pleased to see what they are doing

here," said one man.

"Oh, mother, come and see these pretty

curtains! Aren't they sweet?" And a

little girl of 12 led her mother over to see

the curtains, which were made of blue

chambray, trimmed with half-inch blue

and white checked gingham, just large

enough to cover the sash and the glass

was covered with a coarse open weave

cross bar muslin. The little lady cautioned

her mother to remember them, for she

wanted mother to make some like them

for their own kitchen.

Along came a group of men. "A

'model kitchen,' I suppose! I don't see

much model about one that size." It was

16 square feet to make room for demon-

strations. "We'd need one a good deal

bigger for our home. That woman does

not cook for a dozen men at threshing

time, I'll bet." And, without pausing to

read any of the posters, or to give the

demonstrator a chance to say a word, he

passed on with a grunt. Just behind

him came several women, and one ex-

claimed, "Oh, who would ever want a

kitchen as large as that. I can't see

anything labor-saving in this model

kitchen—look at the distance from the

stove to the sink."

"But," her friend said, "Look here, I've

been reading this card—Kitchen Score

card—and it suggests 8-ft. x 12-ft. as a

good size for one woman to work in."

"Well that is more like it. That's just about the size of mine."

Another stepped up to say, "Why do you have your kitchen square?" and she learned that the equipment assembled was there for illustration of the points discussed in the addresses and the linoleum 9-ft. x 12-ft. offered an idea of good shape and size for the small kitchen provided its use was meal preparation, and that other provision was made for the cream separator and laundry work.

Long before the time marked on the bulletin poster, the chairs were filled, and anywhere from 100 to 300 people listened to the addresses and demonstrations.

Scores of people were interested in the corner where the poster read, "A Work Centre Any Woman Can Easily Arrange." In this corner was a table and on the wall to the left there were two shelves, one almost on a level with the table, on which were placed glass plum jars holding supplies quickly needed and in daily use; 18 inches above it was another shelf which also extended around behind the table full length, on which to the left were smaller glass jam jars and in the back shelf were some very attractive blue and white band containers for tea, coffee, spices and supplies which were better kept from the light. Above

this, 18 inches higher, was a wooden strip, fitted with brass hooks and holding the equipment required daily, such as measuring cups, strainers and flour sifters, egg beaters, etc., and on the wall above the table to the right was fastened a knife rack. On the poster beside this we read: "Equipment in daily use kept in sight is a step-saving arrangement."

The 'bench' of the mechanic can serve as a model for the kitchen. 'A place for everything and everything in its place.'"

"Every utensil should have a definite use. Surplus equipment only makes work."

One woman, very trim in appearance, read the latter and said with delight: "My sentiments exactly—if a thing has not got a definite use—put it out," and one had visions of it being "put out."

As two walls of the kitchen were open, many wondered where one would store supplies. It was suggested that a good place for the cupboard was on the wall beside the dining-room door—where the demonstration table (not part of the kitchen) was then standing or a pantry could open out immediately to the left of the work corner.

Close to the left of the stove an arrangement similar to the corner scheme could be worked out for pots and pans needed near the stove. On the wall was a lid rack admired by many as a convenience and condemned by a few as not being a good place to put discolored lids. A broom cabinet in a corner was fully examined by several.

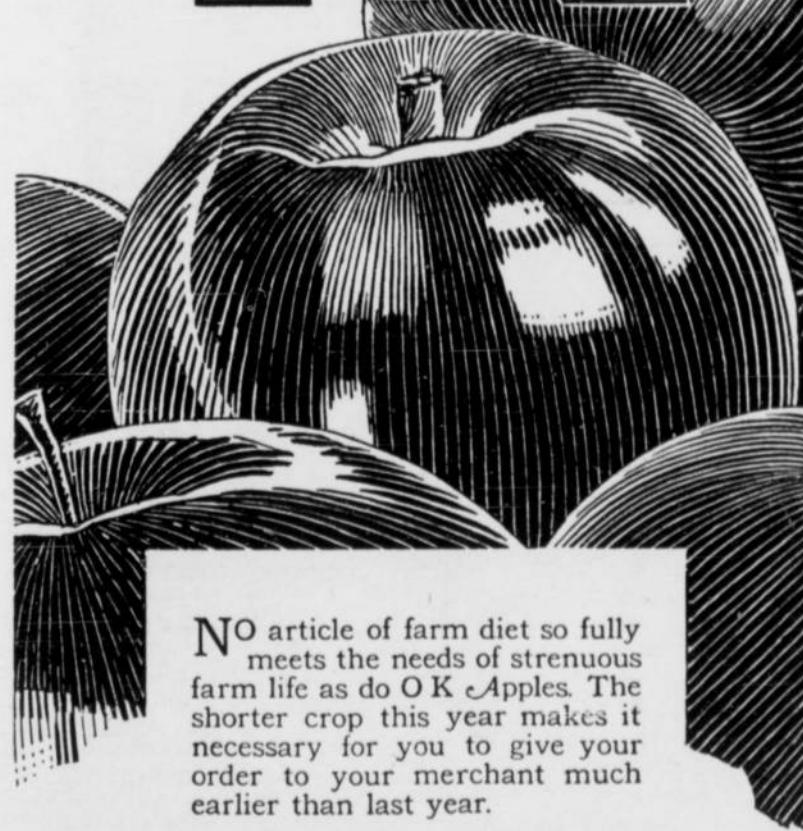
The service wagon came in for showers of compliments. One man said, "See, here, Jenny, is the best of all. You could sit on this and I'd wheel you in to dinner." Then, putting joking aside, he said, "But that is a good idea, let's take one home, if Jean is going away to school you have got to have something to help out and I don't suppose there is any use looking for a girl. Anyway this could not up and leave you in the middle of threshing."

Young couples approached. Mary was heard to say, "Now, John, this is what I brought you to see. Look at that corner. Couldn't we fix a corner like that in our shack? It does not need to be painted till we can afford it. I'll put papers on it and we could just use nails instead of hooks. The boards in that big packing box of mine would make the shelves," and John made a measurement and quickly drew a sketch.

Next came three men, who approached the demonstration, and one said, "Now I don't want to raise any argument, but



HEALTH for the WHOLE FAMILY!



NO article of farm diet so fully meets the needs of strenuous farm life as do O K Apples. The shorter crop this year makes it necessary for you to give your order to your merchant much earlier than last year.

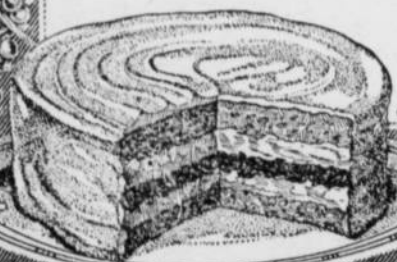
**ASSOCIATED GROWERS
& BRITISH COLUMBIA Limited**
HEAD OFFICE, VERNON



BLUE RIBBON



YOU know what a tragedy it is when the pastry is soggy—cakes and pies are heavy and a failure. Mainly, Madam, some fault in that "little thing"—the BAKING POWDER. So next time you order Baking Powder, say "BLUE RIBBON." Then give it the Baking Day Test. We have no fear of your verdict, and that of the hungry individuals who make short work of the baking.



BAKING- POWDER-



14 out of 16 Prizes —

In the Open White Bread Baking Competitions for the City of Calgary and the entire Province of Alberta, held at the Calgary Exhibition, July of this year, users of Royal Household Flour won 14 out of a total of 16 prizes. *Every* First prize and, in all but one event, *every* prize offered was won by the following users of

OGILVIE'S ROYAL HOUSEHOLD FLOUR

OPEN BREAD BAKING COMPETITION FOR CITY OF CALGARY:

- 1st Prize, Mrs. M. Peach, using Royal Household
- 2nd Prize, Mrs. N. Rogers, using some other flour
- 3rd Prize, Mrs. E. Hirst, using Royal Household
- 4th Prize, Mrs. F. H. Thompson, using some other flour
- 5th Prize, Mrs. J. Myers, using Royal Household
- 6th Prize, Mrs. J. A. Nelson, using Royal Household

OPEN BREAD BAKING COMPETITION FOR ALL ALBERTA:

- 1st Prize, Miss E. Lyle, Arrowwood, using Royal Household
- 2nd Prize, Mrs. W. C. Lyle, Arrowwood, using Royal Household
- 3rd Prize, Mrs. E. F. Betts, Hussar, using Royal Household
- 4th Prize, Mrs. R. Ness, DeWinton, using Royal Household
- 5th Prize, Mrs. A. Giffin, Okotoks, using Royal Household
- 6th Prize, Mrs. T. G. Kinvig, Medicine Hat, using Royal Household

SWEEPSTAKES FOR THE BEST LOAF OF WHITE BREAD:

- 1st Prize, Mrs. M. Peach, Calgary, using Royal Household
- 2nd Prize, Miss Amy Lyle, Arrowwood, using Royal Household

GRAND PRIZE COMPETITION FOR WHITE BREAD:

- 1st Prize, Mrs. J. A. Nelson, Calgary, using Royal Household
- 2nd Prize, Mrs. M. Peach, Calgary, using Royal Household

Ask Your Dealer for Royal Household—A Flour worthy of your baking talents.

THE OGILVIE FLOUR MILLS CO. LTD.
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wouldn't those utensils be better in a drawer, out of sight, don't you think it would look tidier?" Then he was told of how some had put another shelf above the utensils and attached curtains to be drawn on a rod wire, others had used white linen roller blinds which could be drawn when the work was completed.

One of the three said: "Well, what are you trying to do, stop people buying cabinets?" His attention was directed to the poster which said, "Many women prefer a cabinet." And he was shown the cabinet which was part of display of miscellaneous supplementary equipment. He was also reminded that a relative small per cent of those starting up could afford a cabinet, and the corner represented a possible convenience at minimum cost. The third one said, "Well, wouldn't there be a great deal of extra care in dusting?" but the answer was that things in daily use were not likely to need dusting, and unless in daily use they should not be kept as the corner suggested.

A man and woman sat down to look the kitchen over. "Now, Will, see what I mean, our linoleum is exactly like that. Let's ask her if our curtains like that would do with our walls." The color scheme was then discussed and settled.

A woman told her companion that they were building a new house and she was going to re-plan her kitchen since visiting the exhibit.

"We'll have to come back and hear these lectures," said a woman who was pausing there for the third time, so that we can give a report on them later on to our farm women's club.

A Homesteading Tale

Continued from Page 3

I had this trip to make before the storm abated, but after this first experience I took no such chances, for I went out to the road allowance and followed the furrow which marked out our homesteads as I could see little lumps of sod here and there above the drifting snow.

Not long after this I had another experience of altogether a different nature. I was sleeping in my bed in one corner of the sod house when I was awakened by the sound of scratching on the door (the only lumber in the building), and thinking it was the kitten which I got the day before from a neighbor I called it and put it on the foot of my bed and lay down again, but was again startled by more scratching and knowing it was not the kitten this time, which lay purring on my bed, I began to consider what it might be. I must say I guess I thought of all the ghost and wild animal stories that I had ever heard and must confess that I was not a little frightened at first. You must remember that I was just 19 and holding down my homestead alone. Suddenly I remembered tacking a badger skin on the outside of the door to dry a few days before, so decided it must be a coyote scratching at it. Accordingly, I grabbed my shot gun, which was loaded, went noiselessly to the door, threw it wide open and out in the snow in my stocking feet just in time to see some animal retreating with all speed around the corner of the house. I followed and fired, but with only the dim light of the moon it was difficult to aim straight. The next morning I saw blood marks on the snow beside its tracks where some of the shot had taken effect.

The next night I put strychnine on some scraps of meat and scattered them around the door and in the morning one of the finest Scotch collies in the neighborhood lay poisoned just a few rods away. Of course, I felt very bad about it. I think I got a scolding from all the brothers, sisters and parents of the owner of the dog. However, the following night I captured the intruder, which proved to be a kit fox which were quite numerous the first years we were here.

Hardships of Trail

About that time my brother, who was "toting" for the railway surveyors, asked me if I would accompany him into Alberta with a load of hay. We had four horses hitched to the sleigh and when we arrived at our destination with the hay it cost the railway \$60, as we were paid \$10 for the hay and allowed \$10 per day for five days for hauling it. But while this seems like good pay, it wasn't all sunshine. About 40 miles of the trip had to be made over the bleak, frozen prairie, without a trace of human life. When we left in the morning the moon was still shining brightly over the valley where the railroad

now lies and it was long after dark before we sighted the lights from the tents of the surveyors at the "cache," just about one mile west of where Alask now stands. At noon we tied our horses to the side of the load of hay and ate our lunch, which consisted of bachelors' home-made bread and butter with fat pork between, which by this time were all frozen together. For drink we ate snow and ran around the top of the hill where we stopped to warm up. When we arrived at the "cache" we found a tent erected for our horses and we slept with part of the gang in another tent.

We spent three nights there, with the temperature 40 below zero each night. Someone in the tent kept a good fire going until midnight and the "cookee" made a fire on about 3.30 in the morning. One morning being Sunday they all slept in and the fire went out. My feet got so cold that I could not lie any longer, so I was not acquainted with the rules of camp life. I went out on a knoll not far away and began to run around to warm my feet, but instead they became colder and colder. After about an hour of these manoeuvres, having excited the curiosity of the surveyors who thought I was crazy, I decided to build a fire in the tent and by the time I got the fire going I could hardly bear the pain of my feet thawing.

A Winter of Hardships

In the meantime I still had no coal at home, but was burning poles which I carried on my back from my brother's barn one-half mile away, so my cousin, who was making a trip out to Zealandia on business, said if I would pay his expenses on the trail he would bring me back a load of coal and provisions. Accordingly, he set out before Christmas, but did not get back until after New Year's, so you can imagine what my coal cost me. The worst feature of it was when he did arrive with the coal, having encountered bad roads and stormy weather, he did not have enough coal to pay back what I had borrowed from the neighbors, so I was still out of coal. I was also out of provisions long before he got back. For the last two weeks all I had in the house was flour, sugar, tea, salt and wheat granules. I had no butter for bread or cakes, no milk for tea or porridge, no meat or fruit. Sometimes I would make the porridge thick and fry it in some "dripping" which I had left from trying the meat the summer before.

On another trip I remember making that same winter, my brother and I went about 35 miles north of my homestead for oat sheaves. There were no roads in those days and the snow was about a foot deep on the prairie. We took four horses and went up one day. The next morning we loaded 600 oat sheaves on the sleigh and started for home, but had to go back to get it repaired. By that time it was 11 a.m., so we took early dinner, loaded up and started on again, expecting to reach Mr. Cummings, about 16 miles from home, for the night. The weather was bitterly cold and night closed in upon us and we got off our track of the day before, which was the only thing we had to guide us. We then unhitched our horses and started with them in the direction of the nearest light. This was farther away than we expected and when we reached there it was about 11 p.m., just 12 hours after we had eaten our other meal. We were nearly exhausted from the cold and tramping around in the loose snow and my cheeks and nose were frozen all around above my sheepskin coat collar. I remember how I wanted to lie down in the snow, but my brother tied the lines around my back and allowed the horses to help me along.

This was another time when I was glad to obtain shelter. It proved to be a bachelor's shack, but it was a welcome place indeed, for it was at least warm. The next morning we started for home and reached Mr. Cummings' at 11 a.m. and had dinner there. To add to our difficulties it started to storm and when about ten miles from home our horses became tired. We threw off 200 of the sheaves and went on with the balance, but when we got to some empty buildings within three miles of home our front team played out completely, so we were forced to put up there for the night. After we got our horses away and fed we went to the house. We found it locked, but we crawled through the window and found a small box stove, three links of stove pipe and an elbow. There was no chimney or even a hole left in the roof for stove pipe as the house had just been built and had not been used. Of course, we did

not have enough pipe to reach it if there was a chimney, so we put together what pipe we had and stuck the end out the window after removing one of the panes of glass. There were plenty of pieces of boards and shavings, which had been left from the building, so we soon had a fire. We then looked around for something to eat, but all we could find was a few beans. I found an old pudding dish, filled it with snow and tried to boil those beans, but was so sleepy and tired that every time I awoke I would find either the beans boiled dry or the dry wood fire out. I tried nearly all night to get them boiled soft enough to eat, but in vain, so at last gave it up as I thought they would be rather tasteless without salt anyway. The next morning we started for home, but it had been storming all night and every hollow was full of loose snow. By the time we reached home, built a fire in the shack and had dinner prepared, it was after 12 o'clock. We had eaten our last meal at 11 a.m. the previous day.

About that time I started to carry the mail from Machinnon P.O. No one who has never been out on the barren prairie in the winter can realize the dangers and rigors to be encountered, especially at night. On one trip I remember the mail stage was delayed east of Machinnon until the following evening about four o'clock, and when you remember that I was only being paid \$6.50 for the 70-mile trip you may know that I was not anxious to pay for lodging for myself and horse longer than was necessary. But I have always had a warm spot in my heart since for the postmaster, for when I settled for my night's lodging he mentioned that this trip would not be very profitable for me and reduced his charges accordingly. So at that late hour I started on my home trip, intending to reach Coleville for night, but darkness overtook me long before I reached there and for miles I walked ahead of my horse and felt out with my hand the track of my sled of two days before, for to lose this track I knew would be to be hopelessly lost, and when I reached Coleville P.O. it was 11 p.m.

Success at Last

The next summer was one of the best seasons I have seen in this district. I had one thousand oat sheaves to the acre and at ten sheaves to the bushel a yield of one hundred bushels to the acre. I also had a fine garden, growing cucumbers and corn to perfection, even supplying some of the neighbors with them. I also put up a good supply of slough hay, some of which I sold for \$14 per ton to the railway graders who were then working where Kindersley afterwards was built.

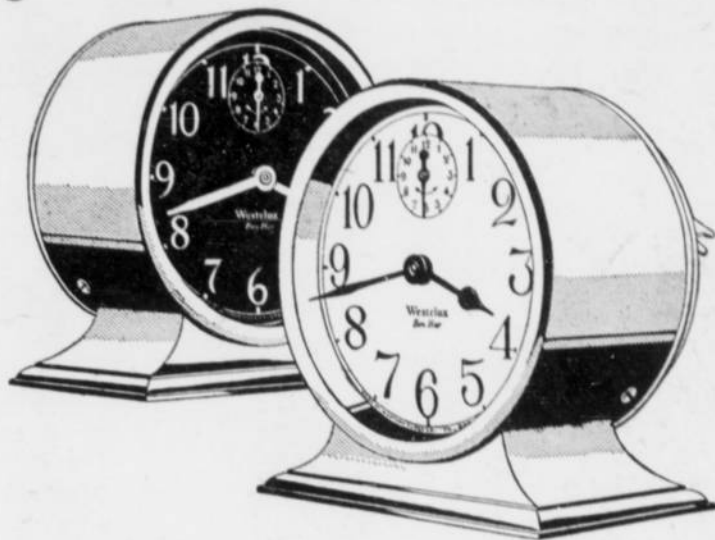
These first years when we made a trip to town in the summer we just camped beside the trail where night overtook us. One night we were near the Bad Hills and lay down under the wagon on our blankets and through the night it rained so hard that when we got up the next morning we were soaked to the skin. In the morning, as the sun was shining brightly, we resumed our journey, allowing our clothing to dry on our bodies. We also took "grub" along on these trips, so were in this way quite independent. One favorite dish of mine was baked beans. We used a lot of Swift's bacon in those days. I first boiled the beans, then put a layer of them in a pudding dish, then a layer of fat bacon, another layer of beans and a layer of fat bacon on top and baked this in the oven. This dish even when cold was quite palatable and very nutritious.

That fall in October, when the town of Kindersley was started, our hardships practically ceased as we then had a market for our produce and could always obtain work of some kind. A number of us young bachelors went in to work in building up the town. We often talked of the time when our sisters would come out from the East and many times in our imagination had them described and married off to each other.

I remember of one instance when we heard of one young fellow's sister coming on the train, several of us vied with each other in securing the affections of this young girl, just 16 years of age. There were no passenger trains running yet, so she had to arrive on a box car. Neither was there any regular time for the train to arrive. So we all dressed in our "Sunday best" and waited to hear the whistle of the engine or the lights which announced the approach of the train. Soon the lights were sighted around a bend in the road, as it was now after dark, and we all set out in a regular foot race through the snow to see who would get there first. What was our surprise to

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Ben Hur



BIG BEN and the rest of the Westclox family have a new brother—his name is Ben Hur—and he's built in Canada.

You'll like Ben Hur for his handsome design. He's a durable, faithful alarm clock, with a personality of his own.

You'll find him equally attractive in bedroom, living

room, dining room—anywhere in the house.

Like all Westclox, you can rely on Ben Hur to wake you on time and call you when you say. The name "Westclox" on the dial is your assurance of quality. Sold everywhere—\$3.25; with luminous dial that tells correct time in darkness and daylight, \$4.25.

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You never wore a work garment
that will give you the delight of
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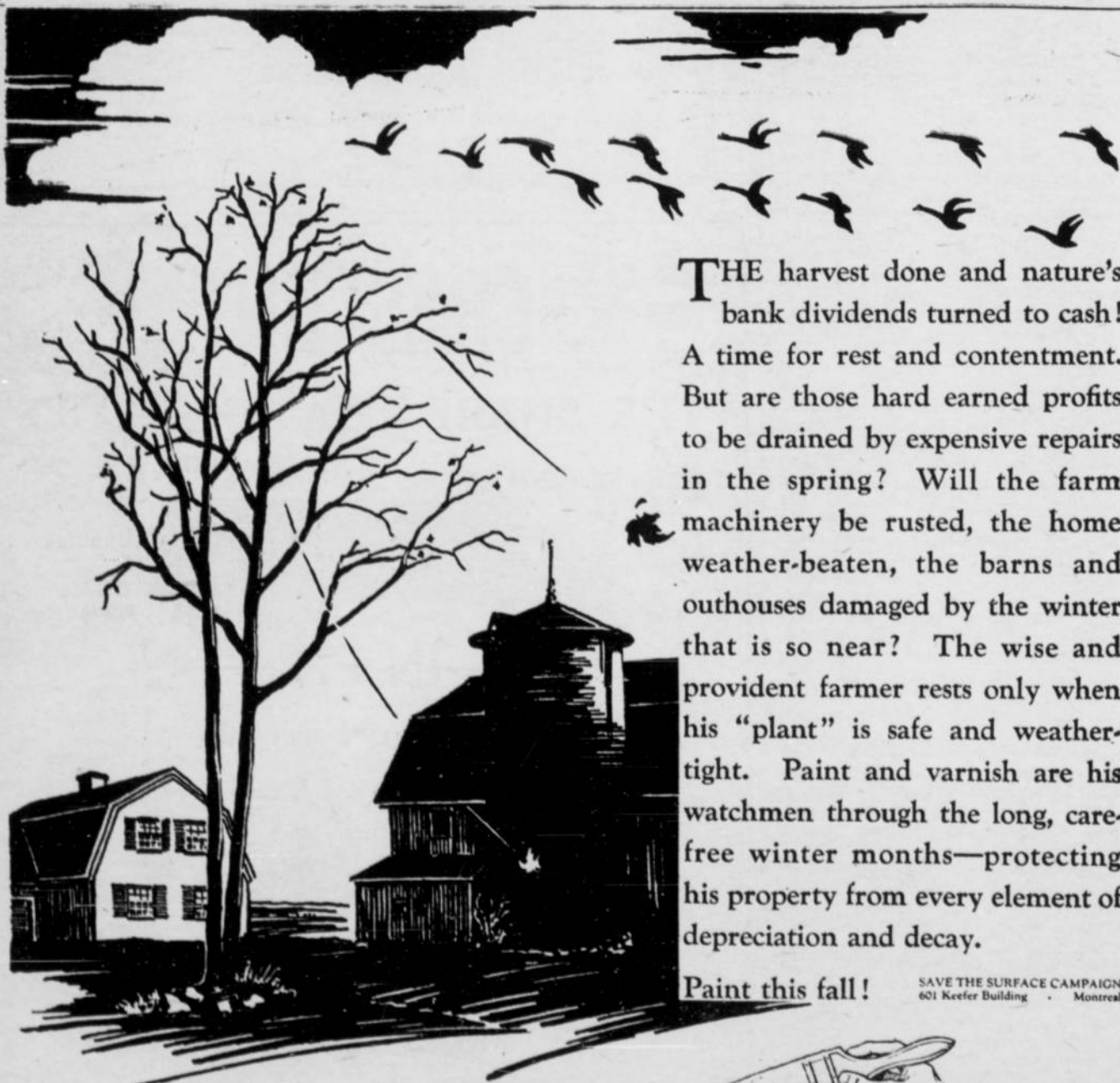
Master Mechanic Coat Shirt

The picture gives but a faint impression
of its surpassing comfort, convenience
and wearing quality.

Made in all the popular materials
and colors.

Also manufacturers of the famous
W. K. line of Work Clothes

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THE harvest done and nature's
bank dividends turned to cash!

A time for rest and contentment.

But are those hard earned profits
to be drained by expensive repairs
in the spring? Will the farm
machinery be rusted, the home
weather-beaten, the barns and
outhouses damaged by the winter
that is so near? The wise and
provident farmer rests only when
his "plant" is safe and weather-
tight. Paint and varnish are his
watchmen through the long, care-
free winter months—protecting
his property from every element of
depreciation and decay.

Paint this fall!

SAVE THE SURFACE CAMPAIGN
601 Keefer Building Montreal

"Save the surface and
you save all"—Paint & Varnish

In the fall birds fly away
To southern climes alluring;
Man, alas, is forced to stay—
So makes his home enduring.

find, not the beautiful, daintily dressed
maiden of our dreams, but instead an
overgrown, homely girl. No one said a
word, but rivalry ended at once. But
many times after we had a good laugh
over it.

Boss of the Circle V

Continued from Page 6

Mr. Bradish—in fact, he sent for me—
and he was quite annoyed. He has
heard about this sudden trip west—"

"Stanley, of course," commented
Mrs. Archer quickly. "You know he
was here that afternoon, and so disap-
pointed, poor boy."

"And he seems to feel," continued
Mr. Archer hurriedly, "that it means a
change in Virginia's plans. In fact, he
put it up to me rather bluntly—you
know his way—as if it were my fault."

"I am sure we couldn't prevent it.
We have done everything to make Vir-
ginia happy here, and provided every
opportunity that a girl could have, and
now she rushes off to that impossible
place, with scarcely a word to anybody.
Just think of the position it puts us in,
with this expensive house on our hands
and the season scarcely begun! I don't
understand it at all. I never knew Vir-
ginia to be so inconsiderate."

"Mr. Bradish feels"—her husband
returned nervously to the subject upper-
most in his mind—"that young Hollis-
ter is trying to influence Virginia to
keep the ranch, of course to advance his
own interests. In fact, that Hollister
wants to get ultimate control of it. He
says that the young man came back to
the Circle V quite unexpectedly, a few
weeks ago, and made himself very
offensive, ordering someone off the prop-
erty, and going up to the house and
asking questions of the men as if he
owned the place. And that he started
east the next morning."

Before his wife's enquiring and some-
what piercing eye Mr. Archer seemed
to feel that further explanations were
necessary.

"Mr. Bradish said that he had this
information direct. He had felt so cer-
tain that the place would belong to him
in a few weeks, he had asked the man-
ager to keep him in touch with matters
there, and—er—hold himself in readi-
ness to begin the improvements as soon
as the deed should pass."

Mr. Archer paused and cleared his
throat nervously. "It will be very
unfortunate if this man Hollister does
anything to interfere with the sale just
at this stage of the negotiations. Vir-
ginia will never get another offer like
Bradish's."

He believed it. He believed that it
was a heaven-sent opportunity for Vir-
ginia to get a generous price for a
debt-burdened property—and for Vir-
ginia's uncle to acquire an unusually
substantial commission for putting
through the sale. He did not even guess
that Milton Bradish considered him a
fool and used him only in that capacity.
But he did know that the big man was
generous with those who served him
well and merciless toward those who
failed.

"I never liked Lee Hollister," said
Mrs. Archer. "I never could understand
Matthew's action in bringing a boy
like that—no better than a foundling
—right into his own home. And I don't
like this underhand way of trying to
influence Virginia. If I had known
he was here, he would never have seen
her alone. I don't know what he said
to her—Virginia didn't explain any-
thing except that things were going
badly and that she wanted to see what
could be done—but I could tell that she
was dreadfully disturbed. Of course he
is working for his own interests!"

She arose from her dressing table
with a resigned sigh.

"Oh, dear, I wish I had never heard
of him! But there is only one thing
to do now, and that is to go out there
and bring Virginia back if I can. If
I cannot, I shall stay there, much as
I detest the place, and see that she is
kept free from undesirable connec-
tions."

Husband and wife looked at each
other silently. Neither of them ever
faced an unlovely motive or stated an
unpleasant fact bluntly, but they under-
stood each other. Mr. Archer nodded a
relieved assent, secretly envying a power

of decision he had never possessed himself. His wife went over to a table and drew a telephone from its decorative hiding place.

"I think," she said smoothly, "that I shall telephone Stanley Bradish about our plans. He has been simply disconsolate ever since Virginia left."

Disconsolate was not precisely the word to describe Stanley Bradish's frame of mind since the evening when Virginia had "left him flat," as he angrily expressed it—with the brief message that she was starting west the next day.

For some weeks Bradish had been conspicuously attentive to Virginia Blair. He did not trouble himself to analyze his intentions—Stanley seldom troubled himself about anything—and certainly the shackles of matrimony—except as a possibility of later years—did not greatly appeal to him. But the wage of the moment was always enough. Virginia was warm beauty and vivid magnetism; she nettled and tantalized him, and now that she was gone he missed her to an irritating degree.

Mrs. Archer's telephone call found him at home and in a state of bored restlessness. A supercilious grin drew down the corners of his mouth as he recognized her voice. Stanley understood Mrs. Archer perfectly. He listened, shrewdly wary, but presently with a livelier interest.

Why not? Everything was fearfully stale here. He would have Virginia to himself and perhaps a decent bit of hunting, and incidentally a look at this place that the governor was so set on having. And if boredom came, he could always arrange to be called back east.

"Awfully good of you to ask me, Mrs. Archer. Are you sure Virginia won't think I'm a nuisance? . . . Yes, indeed, I'll take the same train, if you don't mind. . . . Count on me."

He hung up the receiver with a wise smile.

"Silly old ostrich," he reflected pleasantly. "I wonder if she really thinks I don't see what she is after? She must be in a panic if she's going out to that place herself. Well, here goes to brace the governor for some funds—I'm broke again. I wonder what he thinks I live on?"

Quite possibly the elder Bradish did wonder what his son lived on—besides himself—that could cost so much. For although Stanley had an allowance which ran well into five figures, he was always applying for more. It did not disturb the young man. What was money, when one's father was rolling in it?

He rang for his man, found that his father was at home, and completed his toilet with his habitual care. He was dining out, as usual. It was not often that father and son ate together in the massively furnished, dark-paneled dining-room which Stanley flippantly called "the family vault."

He went downstairs better pleased with life than he had been for some days, to be given the information that his father was closeted with a caller. Stanley looked at the time—too early for his engagement, too late for anything else—and strolled outside.

Voices came to him. They were not loud, but he caught the word Blair. A still attentiveness came into his eyes. He moved nearer to the window through which those subdued sounds drifted. The attentiveness became alertness. He waited, listening.

Milton Bradish always knew what he wanted and went after it with about as much regard for obstacles as an army tank. He had his subtleties also, but these naturally, were less in evidence. As a rule, they were qualities that he preferred to hire, and as Gideon Morse knew, he paid well for success and gave short shrift to failure. It was his capacity for ruthlessness which had brought him where he was.

Incidentally it had brought Gideon Morse where he was—at the end of a twenty-five hundred mile journey—for the purpose of communicating a few brief comments which might not prove altogether discreet on paper.

He sat in a very straight chair, quiet and sleek and mousy grey, his sharp eyes unostentatiously taking in the rather ponderous evidences of wealth with which Milton Bradish had surrounded himself. They did not affect

him with any feeling of wonder that a man who had so much should still be in the thick of the fight for more; the same fire, held to lesser bounds, burned in the lawyer from the small western town.

"The only obstacle," he said in his silkiest tones, "is this man Hollister." "Get rid of him."

Bradish snapped it out as if getting rid of superfluous young men were merely one of the details of a business day.

Bradish was a big, strongly built man, with thick iron-grey hair, full blue eyes and a florid skin. In his youth he had undoubtedly been handsome, and he was still considered fine looking. Everything about him suggested power and the confidence of habitual success.

"Not so easy," said Morse mildly. "And dangerous."

"I'm not suggesting homicide," retorted his chief brusquely. "There are more ways of getting rid of a man than knocking him over the head. You can break him, or buy him, or offer him a fat job on the other side of the globe, or get something on him that will keep him still. How about bringing him in?"

"Wouldn't come," said Morse laconically. "He's like a hound pup with his nose to a trail. Probably thinks he has a mission to reclaim the Circle V. You see, he and Matt were pretty close. He had been one of Matt's riders, off and on, ever since he could stick on a horse, and so far as Matt was concerned he was practically a member of the family, so much so that some people were surprised that he didn't get anything when Matt died. You might say that he was brought up on the Circle V. Matt picked him up years ago in some dingy hole and brought him home because he was a likely youngster and hadn't any folks of his own. You know Matt always had a lot of pensioners around. Anybody could go to him with a hard luck story and get a grubstake or a job."

"Or his name on a note," snapped the man who had no such weaknesses, and promptly changed the subject. Milton Bradish could remember a man with whom Matt Blair had shared his own grubstake, many years before. There are some things of which it is not pleasant to be reminded.

"About this young Hollister. How is it that he turns up now? If he meant to meddle, why didn't he start sooner?"

"He has been away. Probably a case of the roving foot. He turned up late one afternoon, evidently with no knowledge of Blair's death until he arrived, meddled around and asked a lot of questions—as you know—put up for the night with the old pest they call Joey—and whom I should incidentally advise you to get rid of—and disappeared the next day. What he did, as we also know, was to come east, see Matt's daughter and put up some argument to bring her back."

"The idea seems to be that she is there to take charge of her own property and see that it is run right. Of course there's a big personal element in it. Hollister isn't on the payroll, but he is with her a good deal, and he turns up unexpectedly all over the place, inspects fences and cattle and heaven knows what. Jacks Lawler up every few days and informs him what the girl expects him to do, so that Lawler can't tell him to go to blazes and mind his own business. In general he makes an infernal nuisance of himself."

Bradish grunted sardonically. "Working himself into a fat job and maybe something better. He evidently has ambitions."

"And a sale would interfere with them." The lawyer's smile was insignificant. "They're together a great deal. Rides—scenery—moonlight—romantic stuff. Pretty good looking chap, too. And no fool."

The man who wanted the Circle V pushed back his chair as if the interview were ended.

"Break it up," he said shortly. "Get something on him."

"Unfortunately," said Morse in his softest voice, "his record seems to be pretty clear. And I understand that he is rather well liked."

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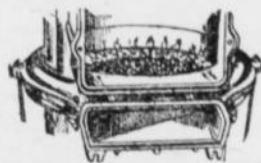
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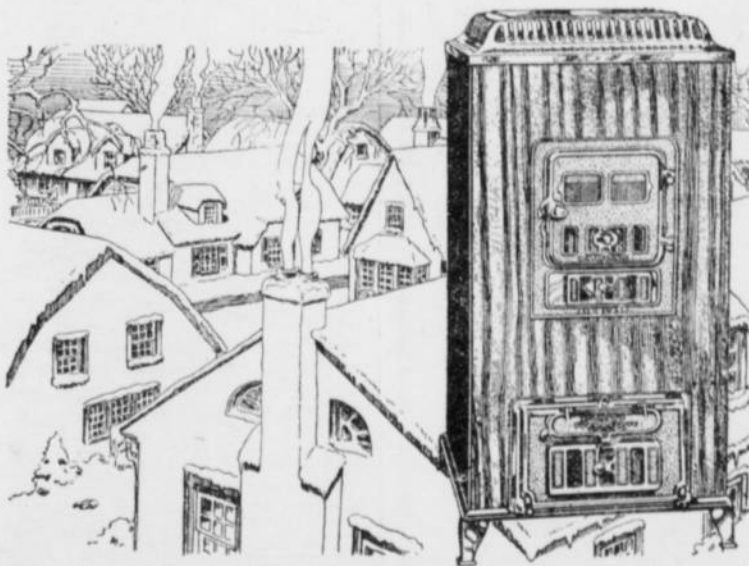


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There's a girl in this, isn't there? And
there's always the other woman."

Principal and agent looked at each
other steadily. Morse nodded.

"More easily worked in a city than
in a sparsely populated district," he
commented. "Less noticeable, and more
material to work with. Still, it might
be managed; I daresay he's human.
And Miss Blair, I gather, is a high-
spirited and somewhat fastidious young
woman. M'm." He arose and reached
for his hat.

Outside a young man moved away
from the window with agile swiftness.

"The old dump must be worth a lot,"
he reflected coolly. "The other woman!
Humph! The governor's going strong."
He grinned, and a touch of arrogance
came. "It's beginning to look like a
pleasant little visit. We don't often
pull together, governor, but you can
count on your son and heir to help you
this time. I'll find the other woman,
and also the other man. I don't intend
that my wife shall run any cow-farm, or
take moonlight rides with ranch hands,
either."

Even so definitely had Mr. Stanley
Bradish made up his mind.

CHAPTER IX

"The Boss" was back at the Circle
V. Not a boss, perhaps, with an exten-
sive knowledge of raising beef cattle
and selling them in the best market,
since Virginia, between the indulgence
of her father and the ambitions of her
mother's people, had been trained to
nothing but a lovely flitting on butter-
fly wings. But back of her, unobstru-
sive, without a shadow of authority yet
always there, was a young man who
knew a great deal about ranches and
still more about this one, and who had
a fist like a steam hammer, a habit of
turning up in unexpected places, and a
dispassionate black eye.

The black eye had an inconvenient
way of seeing things and a still more
inconvenient habit of looking impas-
sively on while Lawler, the ranch fore-
man, tried to explain to Virginia why
certain things had or had not been done.
Matters at the Circle V improved, but
there was still a long way to go. Law-
ler, his undisputed sway rudely checked,
became sulky, but not sufficiently dis-
satisfied to leave.

These were days when Virginia, feel-
ing her bewildered and half-resentful
way along new paths, wished she had
not been so carefully sheltered, and
that five years and more of finishing
schools and travel had not stretched
between her and a better understanding
of her father's problems.

Not that she had changed her mind.
She reminded herself that she had
merely come back to meet a challenge
and to prove that Lee Hollister was
wrong. Wrong in his sharp questioning
of everybody's motives; wrong in his
arrogant assumption that she should
leave friends and family and return
to this place of aching memories and a
life which no longer drew her; and to
refuse an opportune proposal, only to
play a losing game in which she had no
heart.

Nevertheless, there were moments
when something stirred her unexpect-
edly—the sudden glimpse of a vista
through a cleft in the hills, the sight of
wide lands that were hers, in spite of
their burdens, of herds of cattle bear-
ing her own brand, and a handful of
efficient cowboys holding the slowly
moving mass with no apparent effort.

Then the thrill would vanish before
some discouraging detail, usually sup-
plied by Lee—as when he pointed out
evidences of neglect or carelessness,
such as a line of fence out of repair,
or an untouched clearing which should
have produced several crops of alfalfa.

"There's no excuse for such things.
You want to jump him hard."

"You always want me to jump peo-
ple hard," Virginia protested impa-
tiently. "It isn't a crime, Lee. Just a
few wires overlooked for a day or two,
and a field that used to have something
planted in it before he came. How was
he to know?"

"It's his business to know. Fences
and fodder happen to be important
items in this job. And those wires
didn't go down of their own accord.
You can see marks in the posts where
the staples were pried out. I don't

need to tell you what that means in a
cattle country."

"But you told me yourself that the
rustlers had been run out years ago."

"As organized bands, yes. But
there's always somebody ready to try
to get something for nothing."

Lee had dismounted and was criti-
cally inspecting posts and sagging wires.
"There's Slanty Gano—I wouldn't
trust him not to do it for pure cussed-
ness. Matt ran him off the place once."
"That disgusting looking man with
the tilted eyes?"

"That's the bird. Somebody's bad
judgment has landed him a job at the
old Ceballos place. I'm keeping an eye
on Slanty."

A bright glint of triumph flashed into
her eyes.

You say this Gano may have done it,
and yet a moment ago you were blam-
ing it on Lawler. That's not fair."

"I'm still blaming Lawler. It's his
responsibility. In work like this, the
man who fails to meet such things on
the jump is either asleep on the job
or—"

"Or what?" she demanded as he
paused.

"Or he has an interest in letting
things run down," he finished coolly.

If he had planned it deliberately, he
could not have chosen a better way to
enlist her hotly on Lawler's side, even
though her foreman's lugubrious taci-
turnity had repelled her.

"That's an abominable insinuation!"
she retorted indignantly. "What pos-
sible interest could Lawler have in it?
He couldn't get the ranch himself, and
who would make it worth his while to
do such things? My uncle, perhaps,
who engaged him for me, and who has
made a home for me for years! Or
Mr. Bradish, who has millions, and
could have his choice of any number of
ranches!"

That was where the clash inevitably
came. Lee was pitting himself against
her family and her friends, and Vir-
ginia, hotly loyal, rose and defended
them.

They were not always arguing. There
were long rides when there was no in-
trusion of cattle and fences and all the
ugly details that Virginia frankly
hated; starlit evenings in Joey's ravine
while the old man chattered contented-
ly and Lee sat for the most part silent,
with his strong lean hands clasped be-
hind his head and his profile showing
darkly against the fire. There were
other evenings when he brought her
home after a long trip and lingered be-
fore he started off for his camp, some-
where back in the hills. If he had any
affairs of his own he seemed no
haste to get at them. He waited, now-
ing Virginia, bit by bit, the things that
were hers.

They stood one afternoon on the
crest of a ridge from which a broad
panorama spread out. Hollows and
ridges; a wide basin where a precious
stream ran, green fringed, to die a little
later in the thirst of desert sands;
brown hills in the north, a tumbled
chaos, rugged, beautiful, cruel and as
calm as eternity. Lee, never garrulous,
was unusually quiet that day, but Vir-
ginia was in a wayward humor, glanc-
ing swiftly from mood to mood like a
humming bird in a garden. When they
had dismounted, he pointed out two dis-
tant splashes that looked like low-lying
clouds.

"Circle V cattle. All with your
brand on them, waiting to help feed the
world. That's worth something, isn't
it?"

"Yes—I suppose so." She smiled,
sighed, pursed enchanting, dubious lips
and turned to him with an impatient
gesture.

"Oh, it's no use, Lee! Can't you
see it? It isn't in my blood, the way
it is in yours. I know it ought to be,
but it isn't. It thrills you; it terrifies
me. You look at it and see all the
things you could do with it; I see only
ugly things, and how much better some-
body else could do it than I."

"There's nothing I wouldn't do to
help, Virginia, if that's any use to
you."

"I know. You have tried to help,
Lee."

"But haven't succeeded?"

"Haven't succeeded in reforming me,
perhaps. Better give it up, Lee." She



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made a wilful little grimace at him. Lee was getting much too serious. The young men Virginia knew were not given to taking life seriously, and there were times when this Lee Hollister was much less easy to manage than men who prided themselves on their knowledge of women.

"It's no use," she repeated, with the same touch of impatience. "I cannot see things your way. And you'll never make a ranch woman of me. Never!" There was a brief, gleaming smile, a significant side-glance from a black eye, picking up a challenge.

"Is that a dare?"

"No, a warning. I'm not a useful person at all. I like crowds and music and bright lights, and frivolous, flip-pant, amusing things."

"I don't believe it," he said flatly.

"Oh, but you do! You know you disapprove of me dreadfully!"

Her laugh came like gay little bells. She looked a picture of lovely wilfulness as she stood there, slim and graceful in her boyish riding clothes, grey eyes dancing, lips teasing and rebellious, defying his sober regard. Her hat was off, swinging idly in one hand; the afternoon sun had turned her hair to flame, and her soft silk blouse was open at a throat that was like the warm whiteness of a pearl. His dark skin warmed unexpectedly.

"Better give me up as a hopeless case, Lee!"

It happened swiftly. Perhaps Virginia had counted too confidently on her royal prerogative to tantalize and remain immune. She caught a quick blaze in black eyes, felt herself swept to him in a grip that was at once rough and tender, his face against hers in a close, compelling kiss.

"No!" he said headily. "I'm never going to give you up!" The black eyes laughed and begged; the dark-face bent toward her again. "Honey—"

"Oh—let me go!" The first mad impulse to yield brought a blazing reaction. She wrenched herself free, only partially free, since two firm hands had slipped easily to her shoulders. She was furious with Lee, with herself, and she struck where it would sting.

"You exceed your privileges," she said coldly. "Take your hands from my shoulders, please. I dislike being pawed."

If she expected apologies she did not get them. The warmth went out of his face like something wiped from a slate; his hands dropped; he stood looking down at her in a cool, tight-lipped way.

"Oh certainly, if that's the way you look at it."

He stood aside for her to pass. Stanley Bradish himself would not have done it more gracefully. They went back to the waiting horses without a word or a glance.

The ride home was a silent one. Lawler met them as they turned into the Valley of the Sun. He was in high good humor.

"Been lookin' all over for ye, Miss Blair. Some company's come, yore aunt and a young gentleman. They've been here three hours."

They evidently had made good use of their time. Stanley Bradish had already found a mount and was riding toward them.

"Thank you, Lawler." She turned coldly to Lee. "It won't be necessary for you to come so far out of your way. I will ride back with Mr. Bradish."

"It isn't out of my way," Lee replied laconically. "I'm spending the night with Joey."

He rode on with her, to meet Mr. Stanley Bradish, whose father wanted the Circle V and who himself probably wanted something worth still more to Lee Hollister. Each man recognized the other, and neither gave the faintest sign of it. Once more, and this time consciously, the look that passed between them was a deliberate measuring of power.

CHAPTER X

There was little time for Virginia to let her thoughts dwell on Lee Hollister now. She had two unannounced guests to entertain, both city dwellers of luxurious tastes, and one of them, at least, hopelessly out of her element in this atmosphere. If she felt a fleeting dismay at the prospect, she atoned for it remorsefully by the warmth of her

greeting. Mrs. Archer, having heroically endured twenty miles of assorted jolts in Andy Gleason's dust-gritted flivver stage, had retired to her room exhausted, to register renewed detestation of all ranches and of this one in particular, and to anxiously survey the effect of the desert glare on her complexion. Virginia excused herself to Stanley and found her there.

"Dear auntie, this is lovely! But why didn't you send word, and let me meet you?"

"I wanted to surprise you, dear. It was a silly notion, of course. I should have remembered how inconvenient things are in these places." She embraced her niece, somewhat wanly. "We came up from the station," she added with tragic fortitude, "in a dreadful thing they called a stage."

Virginia hastily smothered a laugh. Mrs. Archer's tone could not have expressed more distaste if she had been brought in a patrol wagon. There was no doubt that a ride in Andy Gleason's stage was an ordeal that called for a stout heart and an absence of nerves. And yet, quite unreasonably, she felt a faint irritation at her aunt's fastidious scorn of "these places." She wanted to explain and defend, but she sympathized instead.

"Poor dear! It must have been awful."

"Frightful!" shuddered Mrs. Archer. "The road was shocking, and I believe that dreadful man chose the worst places he could find. I was so glad that dear Stanley was with me. I hope you don't mind my bringing him in this informal way? He simply besieged me for an invitation."

"Oh, no, of course not." Virginia laid a consoling arm around her aunt's shoulders. "And when you've rested you will feel perfectly splendid. Every one does out here. I can't provide you

with a maid or a private bath, but I can make you comfortable."

She paused with a little sigh. Poor dad was going to build a new ranch house as soon as I came back. A big one with all the frills, as he called them. The plans are in his desk yet. Life is like that, isn't it? Always twitching things out of our hands, and teasing and coaxing us along."

The sigh had ended in a musing smile, half humorous and half poignant. Mrs. Archer looked alarmed. She never knew what to make of Virginia in these moods.

"I am very glad he did not," she said firmly. "It would have been most unfortunate, considering the state of his affairs." She veered diplomatically into safer channels. "I am sure we shall be very comfortable. And Stanley has had one of his cars shipped in. He said he wanted it in case he decided to take any trips. Wasn't it considerate of him? Of course your father's old car was good in its day, but it's dreadfully shabby now. Really, if you weren't going to sell the place, I should insist on your getting a new one."

Virginia did not answer immediately. They were standing near a window, and she looked out soberly, on a mile-wide stretch of valley that was her debt-ridden inheritance, a green upland meadow cupped in guarding hills and fed by a precious stream, while a thirsty desert flung its high slopes at the outer walls.

Of course she meant to sell! But it would seem strange to leave this place for the last time; to think of strangers here, of the dear familiar things sold and gone, and workmen tearing the old house down to put up something huge and lavish, a sort of royal hunting lodge for a multi-millionaire. Saunders would profit by the greater trade; the new road would be built to replace the casual agglomeration of gullies that now

passed for a highway; the motors of owner and guests and tradesmen would flash along it daily, and the Valley of the Sun would take on a new life.

Just now, shining golden in the late afternoon light, it seemed as hushed and remote as it had been on the day when the first wandering Navajos had looked down on it.

"Oh, yes, I suppose I shall sell," she said slowly. "It would be foolish not to. But let's not talk about it now. We'll plan things to do while you are here."

Mrs. Archer flashed an alarmed glance at her niece's face.

"Of course," she said hurriedly, "it is your property and I don't want to seem insistent, but if you delay too long, you may lose the opportunity. Mr. Bradish is a very generous man, but he is also very—er—peculiar. He may get impatient and withdraw the offer. And you will never get another one like it, Virginia, with this place running down all the time."

"Perhaps not," said Virginia. She still looked out of the window.

"Oh, it would be too dreadful!" Nervous fatigue from the long trip and a genuine, if selfish anxiety robbed Mrs. Archer of her usual tact. She wrung her hands distractedly. "I go almost mad when I think of it! After all your opportunities, and all we have tried to do for you, to bury yourself out here and risk losing everything! I don't know what you can be thinking of! And there's that expensive cottage standing idle! We couldn't afford it, but I had planned such a wonderful summer for you. But you rushed off—with scarcely a word—"

"Why, dearest, I didn't mean to make you unhappy!" Warm young arms clasped her, and Mrs. Archer hastily checked her plaints in a small sob, a little frightened lest she had said too much.



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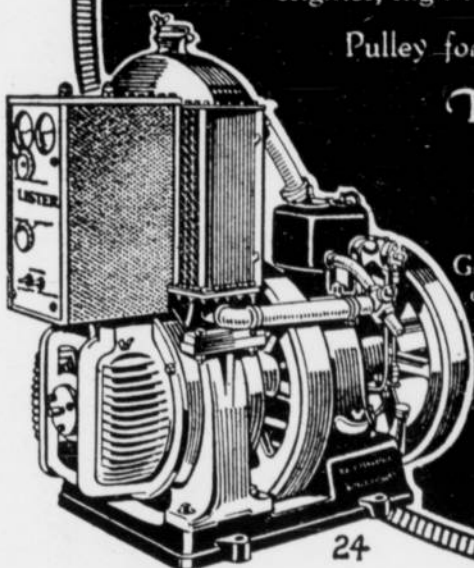
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24



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"I am awfully sorry about the cottage, really!" Virginia went on. "I know you and Uncle Ellis have done wonderful things for me—all the trips and parties, and the seasons at Palm Beach and Deauville and Narragansett! And I am grateful for them. You helped dad, too, in doing all those things for me when he was carrying such a burden and couldn't do it himself. I'll never forget that."

Mrs. Archer grew very still under the caressing hand. The delicate bloom in her cheeks slowly deepened. Then she laughed in a quick, nervous way.

"Oh, my child, don't even mention such things! I am sorry I said anything to remind you of them. It's because I am tired, and perhaps a little unnerved from anxiety. But I shall be all right when I have rested. Now run along darling. You have another guest, you know."

"Oh, Stanley can amuse himself. He can learn how to be a rancher."

She dismissed Stanley with a laugh and went out, but she sighed, without quite knowing why, as she went to give orders for a dinner more formal than the ranch house usually attempted.

Mrs. T. Ellison Archer's ears might have warmed unpleasantly if she had known that at that particular moment the young man called Lee Hollister, whom she both disliked and feared, and the old prospector whom she privately considered a very vulgar and impertinent creature, were discussing her affairs with considerable freedom.

Joey had received the news of the arrival of the city people with an enigmatic grunt and had sat for some time in taciturn silence, pulling absently on his pipe. Lee had been quiet also, deep in thoughts of his own. There was a restless warmth in his eyes and a more than usually definite thrust to his chin. Joey straightened up with a philosophic sigh.

"Reckon Mis' Archer's aimin' to take Honey back east."

"Shouldn't wonder, Joey. She thinks this is a pretty uncivilized place, unless she's changed considerably."

"She ain't the kind to change," said Joey sententiously. "Ye think Honey'll go, Lee?"

"I'm betting she won't, Joey."

The old man peered at Lee shrewdly, but found nothing in a dark profile to afford him much enlightenment.

"I dunno," he said patiently. "I've been thinkin' lately that mebbe Honey was takin' up with the idee of holdin' on to the old place after all. But it ain't no more'n nateral that she'd want to be with her own folks, or hanker after all them good times she's had back east. And it's a pretty heavy load fer Honey to pull alone, what with the debts an' everything."

Lee was chary of comment tonight, but Joey, following his own line of thought, did not seem to feel any lack of response. He took out his pipe and slowly scratched a grizzled jaw with it.

"Looks kinda serious, that young Bradish feller comin' along, like it was a family party. It's queer how life keeps turnin' folks around. There was Milt Bradish, back in the nineties, busted and glad to eat the grub Matt gave him, an' now Milt's a millionaire and Matt's the one that's down, an' Milt's boy is out here hangin' around Matt's girl. Funny, ain't it?"

"Very." The voice sounded grim. Joey peered again, but Lee sat up with unhurried movement and neatly steered the old man's thoughts into another channel.

"Going to get out your best suit and go up to pay your respects to Mrs. Archer?"

"Not less'n I lose my mind." Joey was cautious but dry. "Us simple savages is all right in a movin' picter or ridin' herd on dood visitors, but when it comes to mixin' in with the family we're about as welcome as a polecat at a party."

There was a wry twist to Lee's smile, but again he was silent, and Joey went on.

"Never did have any use fer them Archers," he grumbled. "Too plumb full of foolishness to live. All they think of is society doodads an' how many yachts an' butlers their friends has. It must have 'most killed 'em when Honey's ma married into the shirt sleeve set, but I took notice that when

Matt was makin' a lot of money they corresponded with him pretty frequent. Can't tell me!"

The dark head turned slightly. "I thought they were well off. They had a pretty fine house down at that Long Island place."

"Mebbe they are, but I don't believe it. Some folks can put on more airs with a mortgage than you or me would with a million dollars. . . . Oh, well, they ain't no use in grouchin'. They're Honey's folks, an' she's fond of 'em, an' I reckon they've been pretty good to her."

Joey sighed resignedly. In the old man's eyes to be good to Honey was to have at least half of one's sin shriven. The younger man laughed rather mirthlessly.

"Yes, Joey, that's just it. They're Virginia's folks and they've been good to her, or she thinks they have, and what they say goes. Only—" He stopped, with tightened jaw.

"Only what, Lee?"

"Only I think they're busier being good to themselves. Grubliners, Joey. I'd like to see the stubs of Matt's check books for the last five years."

Joey nodded thoughtfully. Silence fell between them again.

CHAPTER XI

"You are not cross with me for tagging along this way, are you?"

"Why, no! What an absurd idea."

Virginia laughed and half shrugged as Stanley Bradish came out to where she stood on the veranda in the starlight, looking out across the shadowy valley. She was not angry, but neither was she altogether pleased. There was something so intimate, so possessive in having Stanley Bradish here as her only guest—her aunt, after all, was one of the family—for an apparently indefinite stay. Besides, Virginia was accustomed to having her royal wishes consulted—by everyone, that is, but Lee Hollister.

"Well, I just wondered. You seem rather—detached. Unusually quiet, you know."

"Oh—quiet!" She looked surprised and then laughed a little, as though the truth of it had suddenly dawned on her. "I hadn't noticed it, but perhaps I have been. I suppose it's the country, the bigness and stillness of it—the immensity of things. One doesn't chatter so much here."

Stanley looked discreetly bored, just out of range of Virginia's eyes, as they seemed to brood over that wide shadowy space out there. There was no doubt about it, Vee had changed.

"It is more than that," he said softly. "You're different, Vee. You used to be the gayest in the crowd. You've had too much care and responsibility thrust on you here. It's an outrage. I'd like to whisk you into a plane and carry you away, where you would be gay again. This is no job for a girl."

"But it happens to be my job. You wouldn't have me run away from it, would you?" She looked at him curiously, and went back to her dreaming contemplation of the valley. She was thinking of what Lee Hollister had said, sternly and uncompromisingly, a few weeks before. "It's your responsibility, and you wouldn't be Matt Blair's daughter if you shirked it."

"Oh, hand it over to the governor, since he's so keen about it! I'll help you run up the price on him." Stanley disposed of that with a careless laugh. He came nearer, standing close to her shoulder.

"You know," he murmured, "it could still be yours whenever you wanted to come here, with the governor to take all the worries off your precious hands. There's a way—you lovely thing!"

There was a queer breathlessness in his voice on the last words, as though something had jerked out of his control. He bent a suddenly flushed face toward her. "You ran away from me! Didn't you know that I'd follow you—anywhere?"

The pleading murmur was a caress. Stanley was offering her love, position, wealth, a way out of her troubles. He, the wary, the much sought! And she liked Stanley—well enough.

In another moment he would have kissed her.

Lee this afternoon, Stanley Bradish this evening! Her hand slipped up, quickly fending him off.

"Not—not now, Stanley." Her voice sounded tired.

"Then — another day?" Quick triumph leaped up.

"Oh, I don't promise that." She laughed, mistress of herself again. "I meant that I didn't even want to talk of such things now. I'm afraid I'm absent tonight—I've a lot on my mind."

Come, I must go in and find auntie. I've got to break the news that we keep ranch hours here. I'm up every morning at five."

He followed her, frustrated and a little sulky, but far from defeated. The gay and provocative Virginia he knew; this was a new Virginia, of dreaming lips and eyes and a new loveliness.

Perhaps it was that infernal cow-hand. Stanley smiled as he waited at the door for her to pass through. The instinct of the hunter was strong in him, and through it, there ran a streak of cruelty. He could enjoy making a woman come to him—if need be—against her will.

For Lee, and for Joey also, the serpent had entered the garden. There were no more long rides with Lee, nor quiet evenings by Joey's fire. Virginia's guests seemed to demand a great deal of her time. She rode with young Bradish now, showing him over the range, taking him through the tumbled chaos of the hills, by trails that Lee had shown her, and to that torn and pitted hillside where his father and hers had made their brief but dizzying gold strike.

Some of it was stiff riding, but Stanley stood the test well. With all his dandified laziness, he was no weakling physically. He had not had the hard out-of-door training that Lee Hollister had been given, but he was a good rider by all eastern standards, as well as a fair product of fencing and boxing masters. Also, he was too clever to court ridicule by attempting feats that were second nature to the Circle V men.

On the third day after his arrival, Virginia went down with him to Saunders and they came back with a long, rakish ear, smoke-grey—Stanley's monogram on the doors. After that they were seldom home. Lee had distant glimpses of them now and then, and once they flashed by him with Virginia at the wheel. He knew that she loved a speedy car, and she drove it well. The careless wave of her hand as she raced past was the friendliest greeting she had given him since the day he had incurred her displeasure, but it was probably born of sheer exuberance, the joyful intoxication of speed, and her relief from the graver things he had urged on her. There was such a thing, he reflected grimly, as being too much in earnest.

At the end of the week, more guests arrived—eastern friends who had stopped off on a coast-to-coast trip, and lights shone and music sounded in the ranch house until far into the night. A newer, gayer life had come to the Circle V, and with one notable exception Lee Hollister had no part in it.

The exception was the dance while the week-end guests were there. Virginia had invited him casually at a chance meeting that morning, while Mrs. Archer had listened in stony disapproval. Lee accepted the invitation, and appeared in the blue serge suit. He was the only man there not in evening clothes, but he swung Virginia into a fox-trot as easily as if he had been born to it, and later danced twice with Peggy Watrous. Peggy specialized in new men and found this one an absorbing specimen, easy to catch but hard to keep.

"I'm crazy about your handsome cowboy, Vee! He's the stunningest thing!" Peggy chattered it impishly into Virginia's ear. "I'd cut you out if I could. He looks like a bronze statue—of an Indian or something, and he can give the most thrillingly dangerous look! You should have seen him when we passed close to you and Stan that time! You know Stan doesn't believe in holding a girl a yard away when he dances with her. It made the loveliest shivers run up and down my

Turn to Page 35

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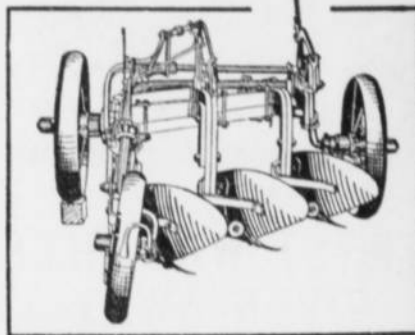
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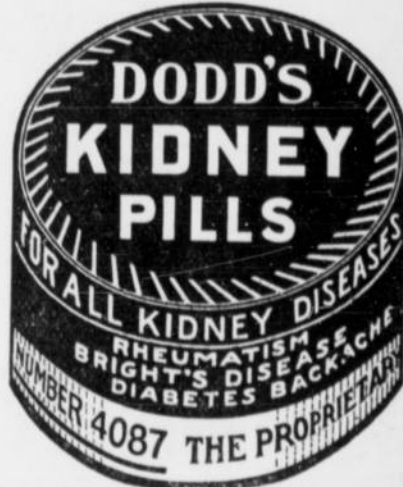
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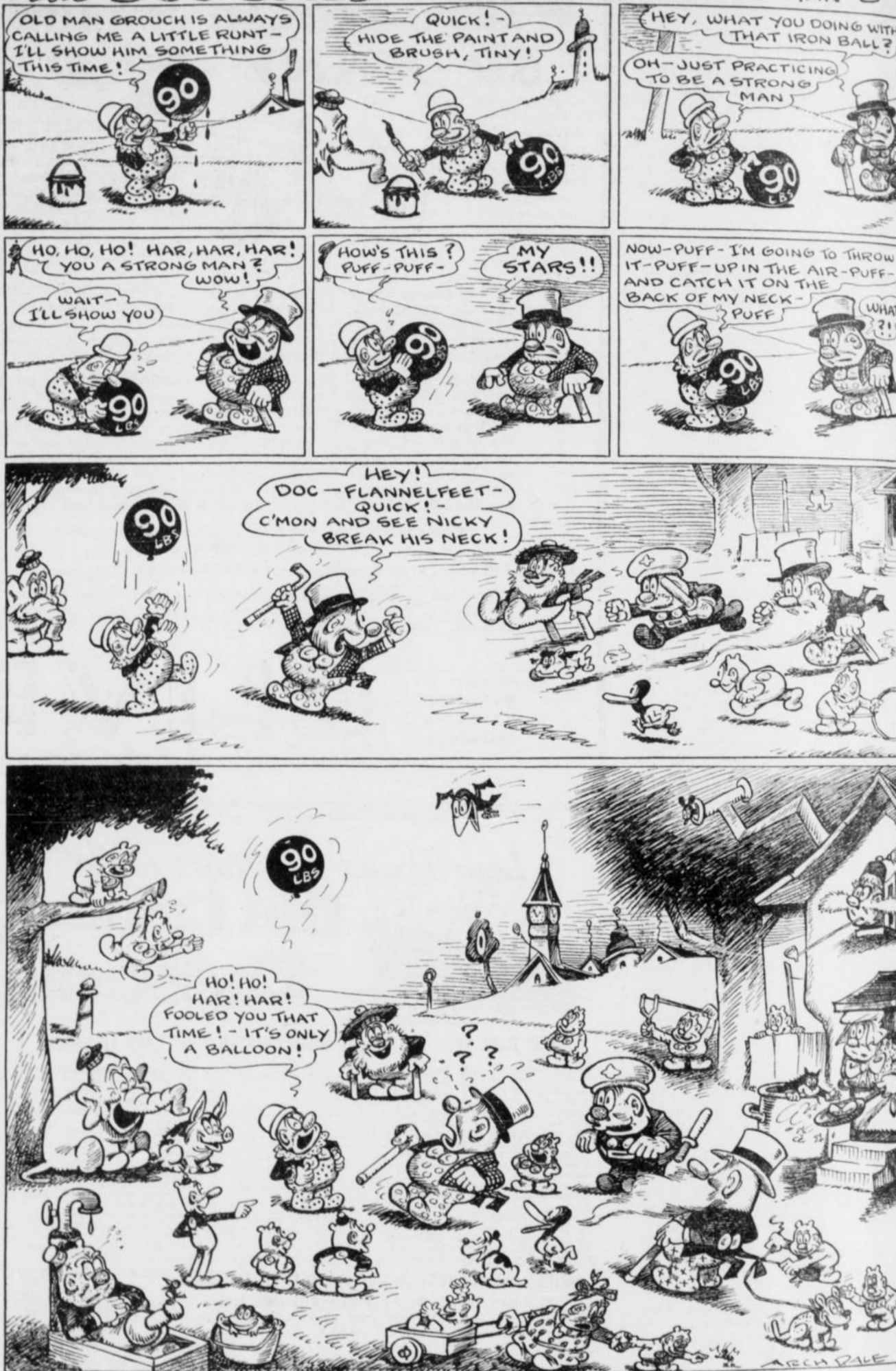
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THE DOO DADS - NICKY NUTT, STRONG MAN



The Doo Dads

Nicky Nutt has not liked having Old Man Grouch telling him that he is a weak little runt, so he planned a big surprise for him. He took a balloon and painted it over with black paint so that it looked exactly like a ball of solid iron. Then with white paint he printed "90 pounds" on one side of it. Of course, he told his old friend Tiny about the joke he intended playing on Grouch and Tiny was just as keen on it as was Nicky himself.

Just as they had hidden the paint and brushes nicely away they heard footsteps and turned to see Old Grouch standing there, and looking quite as grouchy as ever. He immediately wanted to know what

Nicky was doing with the iron ball. Nicky in a very proud voice told him that he was practicing in order to become a strong man. Little Nicky Nutt a strong man! That was quite the funniest thing Grouch had heard for ages. It is no wonder he forgot his usual crankiness. The idea tickled his fancy and he roared with laughter. But to his great surprise Nicky did lift the ball from the ground without much effort, save a slight puffing of breath. To Grouch's further surprise that bold Doo Dad declared that he was going to toss the ball into the air and catch it, when it came down, on the back of his neck. Grouch thought that if he attempted to do that he would be flattened right out, flatter than a pancake. He

hailed the other men of Dooville and told them to come and watch Nicky do a very foolish stunt. They came on the run for they were amazed to see Grouch in such a humorous mood. They knew, too, that you could depend on something exciting and interesting happening wherever Nicky Nutt was.

Imagine Grouch's surprise when that black ball marked "90 pounds" rose high and floated along in the air. That was a most peculiar way for an iron ball to act. He nearly tumbled over from the shock he got. Flannelfeet, the cop, was not at all sure but that he ought to arrest somebody or something. If Nicky wants to get that ball back he will have to ask Old Crow to catch it for him.



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Boss of the Circle V

Continued from Page 33

"I'd simply adore having a man after me like that!"

"You've been reading too many books, Peggy dear," Virginia dismissed carelessly, hiding vexation. "I've known Lee for ages. He was practically brought up on the ranch."

Peggy wrinkled an incredulous nose. "Don't try to look so innocent! You've been flirting with that moving picture hero, but I don't believe he's the game our way. If you don't watch your step, he'll kidnap you some day and carry you off to his wigwam. He is Indian, isn't he?"

"Why, no! Aren't you absurd to-night? Lee is—"

She hesitated, angry at Peggy's half-baking personalities, but suddenly brought up against a blank wall. After all, who—or what—was Lee? A boy whose father had befriended; a bit of a man flotsam that Matt Blair had saved and made into a man.

"Who's an Indian? Hollister?"

The easy voice was Stanley's, breaking in just in time to save Virginia from a lame reply. There was nothing in his face to show how much he had heard. "Oh, yes, there's Indian blood here, Vee. Didn't your father pick him up somewhere on the Navajo reservation? Or was it south of the border?"

This time Virginia showed her displeasure.

"I don't know," she said. "You'd better ask Lee."

The recollection of the intended slur made her kinder to Lee than she had meant to be, or perhaps Peggy's teasing had brought a wilful desire to see how far she might go. She danced three times with him, until Stanley was annoyed and Mrs. Archer worried. Toward the end of the last dance she gave him, she turned her head with an amused laugh.

"I see I have an uninvited guest!"

His eyes followed hers. Beyond them was an open door, its wide shaft of light cutting into the outer shadows, just caught in the edge of the light saw an absorbed little figure, peeping in. It was a gay little figure, with dark, vivid face, black eyes that shined with excitement, and a full, smiling mouth as scarlet as a poppy. The small foot beat time to the music, the body moved rhythmically, with delicious animal grace. The black eyes

followed the dancers, particularly Lee and Virginia, with a half-defiant stare. To be continued

Canadian Immigration

A statement has been issued from Ottawa covering immigration into Canada during the four months from April 1 to July 31. It shows that whereas, during the corresponding months of 1926 almost as many Britishers as foreigners entered Canada, this year, the first four months of the fiscal year, saw 47,443 immigrants from foreign countries admitted against 32,515 from the British Isles. The figures show that of the foreigners arriving: 2,574 Finns, 6,695 Germans, 1,521 Jewish, 5,167 Polish, 644 Russians, 2,953 Slovaks, 424 Austrians, 102 Bulgarians, 643 Croatians, 450 Czechs, 1,140 Jugoslavs, 3,898 Magyars, 6,702 Ruthenians, 7,000 Scandinavians.

So far this year only 9,237 Scottish, 5,959 Irish, 1,152 Welsh and 16,167 English immigrants were acquired by the Dominion.

Occupations of the immigrants arriving in Canada since April 1 this year, are given as follows: Farming class, 58,000; laboring class, 4,500; mechanics, 4,800; trading class, 2,700; mining class, 456; female domestic servants, 7,798; other classes, 10,992.

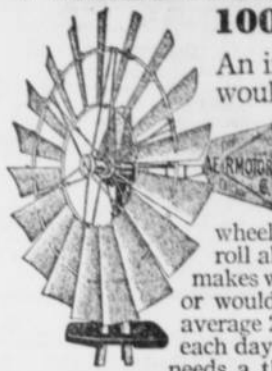
Their destinations were as follows: Nova Scotia, 1,180; New Brunswick, 1,019; Prince Edward Island, 158; Quebec, 9,102; Ontario, 23,930; Manitoba, 31,934; Saskatchewan, 8,793; Alberta, 8,531; British Columbia, 5,046.

Figures recently published by the Bureau of Research, United States Shipping Board, show that the total exports from the United States during 1926 amounted to 68,139,521 long tons, or 76,316,264 tons of 2,000 pounds. Imports amounted to 44,686,235 long tons, or 50,048,584 tons of 2,000 pounds. The three largest items of export were: Coal and coke, 24,711,175 long tons; petroleum and products, 14,958,754 long tons; and grain, 8,667,854 long tons, of which 6,768,017 long tons was wheat.

Of the 6,768,017 long tons of wheat exported from the United States in 1926, according to Shipping Board figures, 3,278,738 tons were shipped from north Atlantic ports, 1,212,350 tons from the Gulf ports, 1,064,463 tons from Pacific ports, and 1,212,466 tons from Great Lakes ports. The latter amount, no doubt, moved into Canada and was exported from Montreal or other eastern Canada ports.

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Did You Get These?

Answers to Questions of September 1.

1—Who was known in Bible times as sweet singer of Israel?

A—David.

2—For what is Henrick Van Loon noted?

A—He wrote *The Story of Mankind*.

3—What was Buffalo Bill's real name?

A—Col. William F. Cody.

4—For what is Sir Oliver Lodge noted?

A—A famous British physicist and believer in communication with the spirit world. Author of *Life and Death*.

5—Who was Rip Van Winkle?

A—Rip Van Winkle was a famous character in short story, who slept for 20 years; written by Washington Irving.

6—What is the crest of the Prince of Wales?

A—Three feathers enclosed in a coronet with motto "Ich Dien."

7—For what purpose was the Tower of Babel built?

A—It was planned to build to Heaven.

8—What sea-side resort is humorously known as the "Capitol of the Hot Dog World?"

A—Coney Island, near New York.

9—Is the silk-worm really a worm?

A—No, it is the caterpillar of a delicate moth.

10—How long has France been a republic?

A—Since 1870. Napoleon III. was the last emperor of the French (1852-1870).

11—For whom was John Alden "ambassador" in his suit for Priscilla's hand?

A—Miles Standish, the Puritan Captain.

12—What are the two longest rivers in the world?

A—The Nile and the Amazon.

13—What is a "Tong?"

A—A Chinese secret society. The word "Tong," literally translated, means "meeting-place."

14—What is "T.N.T.?"

A—Trinitrotoluene, a high explosive.

15—Who wrote *Around the World in Eighty Days*?

A—Jules Verne.

16—Why is "foolscap" paper so called?

A—Because formerly its water-mark was a fool's cap and bells.

17—Complete the verse: "Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,"

A—"And waste its sweetness on the desert air."

18—Name the three vessels that were in Columbus' expedition of discovery.

A—Santa Maria, Pinta and Nina.

19—Who was Scotland's greatest poet? Ireland's?

A—Robert Burns (1759-1796) was the poet of Scotland. Thomas Moore (1779-1852), the greatest Irish poet.

20—When was the first Atlantic cable laid?

A—1866.



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PERHAPS you think your furniture is as clean as it could be. Just to satisfy yourself give it the O-Cedar Polish treatment.

Apply this liquid beautifier—just a little of it on a damp cloth. Then rub briskly with a dry cloth. The result will astonish you. That "blue fog of dullness" disappears. No cleaning you ever did uncovered such beauty before.

Get a bottle of O-Cedar Polish today. Use it regularly, and your furniture will always glow with freshness and charm.

For daily dusting, use a few drops on your dust-cloth.

Sold at hardware, grocery and departmental stores everywhere, with a money back guarantee. In 25c. to \$3.50 sizes.

CHANNEL LIMITED, TORONTO

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WHERE YOU BUY, SELL OR EXCHANGE

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Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE IS READ BY MORE THAN 110,000 PROSPECTIVE BUYERS

LIVESTOCK

HORSES AND PONIES

BEAVERBROOK PONY SALE

We have been breeding fancy ponies for 17 years—largely of Shetland and Welsh blood—known as "Beaverbrook" Ponies. Ponies from our herd have won firsts and championships in Ontario, Michigan, Manitoba and Saskatchewan. At the 1926 Regina Exhibition a pony of our breeding, only 2½ years old, won 1st in the class of "other than Shetland," owned and ridden by a boy of 6 years. A pair of our ponies won 1st in double harness, 1st driven tandem, 1st and 2nd in single harness and 1st and 2nd under saddle at the Detroit (Michigan) State Fair.

We now find we must sell our breeding herd of 5 mares with 5 young colts and the stallion—11 animals. We will accept the low price of \$600. Cut this out it will appear but once.

Write for details.

ALECK CONNOR

Care of Royal Hotel
WEYBURN, SASK.

CATTLE

Aberdeen-Angus

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE FOR SALE—We are overstocked with females, are offering some choice cows and heifers with calves at foot, and bred again to a grandson of the famous Earl Marshall. Prices \$125 up. Herd fully accredited. Wm. D. Lyon, Deveron, Sask. 17-2

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AYRSHIRE PURE-BRED HEIFERS AND BULLS for sale from 12 months to two years. Reasonable. John R. Dutton, Gilbert Plains, Man. 17-3

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COW POKES—SIMPLE, STRONG, HUMANE. Keep your cattle from getting through fences and destroying crops. Price \$1.00 each or \$2.50 per quarter dozen. Parcel post prepaid. Heifer or cow size. Attachment for muleys cows, 25c. each. Canadian Corrugating Co., Box 286, Winnipeg, Man. 9-12

Guernseys

TWO REGISTERED GUERNSEY BULLS, from the choicest high-producing stock, 13 months old and four months old. Jeannette Fleming, Millerton, Alta. 17-2

Holsteins

SELLING—TWO HOLSTEIN BULLS, AGED ten months and three months respectively; splendid breeding; reasonably priced. Mary L. MacNutt, Saitheats, Sask. 17-2

Jerseys

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—REGISTERED five-year-old Jersey bull. R. A. Harris, Neepawa, Man. 18-2

SELLING—REGISTERED JERSEY BULL, 15 months old, heavy milking strain. H. Fogal, Brandon. 17-2

Shorthorns

REGISTERED DUAL-PURPOSE SHORTHORN bull, Roan Prince, 173185, three years, quiet and sure, \$100, including papers. Jason Bradwell, Asquith, Sask. 18-2

FOR SALE—MY ENTIRE HERD OF REGISTERED Shorthorn cattle. W. C. McCarty, Red Willow, Alta. 17-2

Sheep—Various

American Rambouillets

TWO ideal sheep for range or farm. More WOOL and MUTTON to the acre than any other breed. Literature and list of breeders free. THE AMERICAN RAMBOUILLET SHEEP BREEDERS ASSN., MARYSVILLE, OHIO (Annual Ram Auctions—Salt Lake City, August 29-30-31, Helena, Mont., September 7-8)

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SELLING—REGISTERED OXFORD DOWN RAM lambs. Fred Williamson, Louisa, Alta. 16-4

SWINE

Various

BERKSHIRES AND TAMWORTHS, ALL AGES, W. P. Morrison, Oakville, Man. 18-2

Berkshires

REGISTERED BERKSHIRES, MALE AND FE-male, improved bacon type, May litters, \$12, W. A. Day, Macleod, Alta. 18-2

MEADOWLAND FARM BERKSHIRES—EARLY May pigs, by McGowan sire, from Meadowland quality dams. M. W. Halliday, Birtle, Sask. 17-2

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LONG TYPE DUROC-JERSEY BOARS AND sows, \$25. Higher prices after September 15. Edm. Strits, Nokomis, Sask. 17-2

LIVESTOCK

Yorkshires

SELLING—PURE-BRED YORKSHIRE WEAN-lings from my prize winners, \$10 each at eight weeks. Ready after September 1, with papers. These are a choice bacon type from large litters. Jason Bradwell, Asquith, Sask. 17-3

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, EXHIBITION quality, either sex, 15 weeks, \$15. Satisfaction guaranteed. Chas. Williamson, Vanguard, Sask. 18-3

PURE-BRED YORKSHIRE WEANLINGS, \$9.00, papers included. James Allan, Hughenden, Alta. 17-3

YORKSHIRES—REAL TOP FEBRUARY TO May pigs. J. M. Southwood, Lacombe, Alta. 17-3

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CHINCHILLAS—WE SUPPLY PURE—BRED, pedigree, registered, healthy stock and buy pelts produced. Get our plan first. It will pay you. All Star Rabbitry, 849G Somerset Bldg., Winnipeg. 16-9

CHINCHILLA DOES—FROM REGISTERED pedigree stock, \$5.00 and up. Member Canadian Small Breeds Association. Mrs. Thos. Wilkins, Reston, Man. 18-2

SELLING—CHINCHILLAS, FROM REGIS-tered, pedigree stock. Pelts brought near \$2.00 each last winter; \$5.00 each. Mrs. Melvin Houghton, Fremont, Sask. 16-3

CHINCHILLAS (GIGANTE), \$5.00 UP, ACCORD-ing to age. Finest stock only kept. Unrelated pairs. Lobb, Flaport, Sask. 17-2

DOGS, FOXES AND PET STOCK

FOXES ALASKAN BLUES AND SILVERS; six bank references; Seattle Chamber of Commerce; many satisfied customers. Booklet free. Breeder-agents wanted. Shipments from Seattle Ranch. CLEAR BROS., FOX FARMS, EMPIRE BLDG., SEATTLE, WN.

MAGINTYRE'S SILVER BLACK FOX RANCH, Bathurst, New Brunswick, Canada, has for sale some selected mated pairs of fully registered, proven breeder silver black foxes. Can deliver this fall or ranch for you for first year, with deferred payment plan. Reasonably priced, well-furred, well colored, healthy, productive animals with 100% and upwards increase guaranteed. Could take car load oats, small wheat or feed grain or heavy work horses, colts, stallions, fat cattle. Write us. 16-3

LONE KILLER, 31 INCHES, \$75; catcher, 32 inches, \$50; this pair, \$100. Grey-Stag catcher, \$35. Pups, one year, sire lone killer, \$15; pair, \$25. Best offer considered. Bruce Hayward, Unity, Sask. 18-2

FOR SALE—CANADIAN NATIONAL REGIS-tered silver black foxes. Satisfaction guaranteed. Before buying it will pay you to investigate this offer. Apply Fred Brackston, Imperial, Sask. 18-2

MUSKRATS, MINKS, RACCOONS, CHIN-chilla rabbits, and a few pairs silver foxes. Priced right. Immediate delivery. Fur Farms Bureau, London, Ont.

CANARIES, PARROTS, FINCHES, PIGEONS, dogs, kittens, guinea pigs, Chinchilla rabbits, goldfish, cages, supplies. Reliable Bird Co., 405½ Portage Avenue, Winnipeg. 15th

LIVESTOCK

FOR SALE—REGISTERED SILVER BLACK foxes. Get your choice of young breeding stock. For information write Prairie Silver Black Foxes, Saskatoon, Sask. 14-3

BEAUTIFUL REGISTERED AIREDALE PUPS, best of breeding. Males, \$15; females, \$10. Also a few young registered Greyhounds and Russian wolfhounds. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask. 15-4

REGISTERED SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS, BEAU-ties, males, \$12; females, \$8.00; papers free. S. R. Northwood, Coronation, Alta. 16-3

FOR SALE—SIX WEEKS, SEVEN-EIGHTHS grey one-eighth staghound pups, \$10 pair. W. L. Carroll, Alx, Alta. 17-2

CANARIES, PARROTS, PUPS, RABBITS, Guinea Pigs, Gold Fish, etc. Miller's Bird Store, 380 Portage, Winnipeg. 12-9

REGISTERED RUSSIAN WOLFHOOUND PUP-pies, six months, either sex, from \$35, bred females, \$75. Cosack Kennels, Bottrel, Alta.

REGISTERED SILVER FOXES FOR SALE—increase 200 per cent. this year. John Domagala, Kandahar, Sask. 18-3

WOLFHOOUNDS, 18 MONTHS, \$12.35 WIN-chester auto-loading rifle, \$30. Box 138, Darlingford, Man.

SELLING—COLLIE PUPS, PARENTS GOOD heifers, males, \$10. H. W. Wait, Didsbury, Alta. 18-3

WOLFHOOUNDS, READY TO TRAIN, \$15 EACH. R. C. Tizzard, Ribstone, Alta. 18-3

SELLING—YOUNG WOLFHOOUNDS, ALL AGES, Box 19, Traynor, Sask. 17-2

BEAUTIFUL REGISTERED WHITE COLLIES. Fleur de Lis Kennels, Macerole, Sask. 17-2

FOR SALE—CANARY BIRDS, BOX 64, LAC Pelletier, Sask. 17-2

POULTRY

Various

SELLING—PURE-BRED ROSE COMB BLACK Minorca and Plymouth Rock cockerels and pullets. B. Schoemperlen, Strathclair, Man.

WANTED—PULLETS, ALL BREEDS, HIGHEST prices. Write for crates. E. S. Miller Bird Co., 380 Portage Ave., Winnipeg.

WE BUY OR SELL PURE-BRED PULLETS. Reliable Bird Co., 405½ Portage Ave., Winnipeg.

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S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, HIGH-producing strain, \$2.00 each. Donald McKay, Oyen, Alta.

PURE-BRED WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$1.50. Lorne Calze, Dewberry, Alta.

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"SURE DEATH" RIDES HENS OF LICE AND does it cleanly and effectively without dusting or handling birds. Not only does it destroy lice and mites, but it keeps the flock clean and healthy and increases egg production. Just drop one "Sure Death Tablet" in each gallon of drinking water or milk and all vermin disappear. Does not affect flesh or fertility of eggs. Generous package containing treatment for six or eight months for the average flock, \$1.00, postpaid. Valuable bulletins on poultry diseases and feeding problems free with order. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Agents wanted. Erindale Poultry Farm, Route 6, Port Credit, Ontario.

It Pays to Advertise IF YOU

USE THE FARMERS' MARKET PLACE, BECAUSE—(1) You can sell, buy or exchange profitably any surplus seed grain, livestock, poultry, or farm machinery. (2) Anyone can advertise, there is no trick about it. Success is simply a matter of plain, honest dealing. (3) Guide ads. provide cash any time you need it.

SATISFACTORY BECAUSE—(1) Quick results are the rule, not the exception. (2) Want ads. often find farmers who are glad to sell at a reasonable price. (3) Hundreds of "Sold-out" letters, Testimonials and "Repeat Orders" prove the power of Guide Ads. to produce results above the average. If we can do it for others—why not for you?

ECONOMICAL BECAUSE—(1) The rate per word is low, while the results are high. (2) The circulation is large. No other journal in Western Canada has more readers. (3) The Guide does more to stimulate reader interest in the classified pages. (4) Most people refer to the paper carrying the most advertising.

GUIDE CLASSIFIED ADS.

Find your farm help (male or female), second-hand machinery, a farm to rent, or anything else by inserting a "Want" ad. in The Guide. It will be read in every district in Western Canada.

A Timely Tip

The market for Pure-Bred Livestock, Milch Cows (Springers), Swine (Fall Litters), Sheep (Breeding Stock), Poultry, Plowing Outfits and Second-Hand Autos is particularly good at the present time. Notice how the number of Honey, Farm Land and Farm Machinery advertisements is increasing. Right now there is a larger number of buyers than advertisers. Who's going to take advantage of this demand? You'll experience real money making satisfaction if you test out a "Little Guide Ad." now. Try one in the next issue.

SEE TOP OF PAGE FOR RATES AND INSTRUCTIONS

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE WINNIPEG, MAN.



LIVESTOCK

"MAGIC LICE KILLER TABLETS" WILL kill your poultry of all ages and breeds of poultry lice, mites and vermin, by simply dropping "Magic Tablets" in every gallon of fowl drinking water. No dusting or handling birds—harmless—increases egg yield—splendid poultry tonic—bulletins with orders. Large box of 225 tablets, guaranteed 225 gallons of water, lasting you ten months, for \$1.00 postpaid. Agents wanted. Reliable Food Co., 239 G. Melita Ave., Toronto.

FARMS and REAL ESTATE

Sale or Rent



IMPROVED FARMS FOR SALE

TERMS ARRANGED

THE MANITOBA FARM LOANS ASSOCIATION

Winnipeg

FARM LANDS FOR SALE

In Districts tributary to

BIRTLÉ, FOXWARREN

SOLSGIRTH, BEULAH

Apply PRATT & LAUMAN, Birtle, Man.

Phone 63, Birtle Exchange

640-ACRE EQUIPPED FARM, 540 ACRES cultivated, balance arable, 270 acres summer fallow; fair buildings; six miles from town, 1½ miles from school; heavy loam soil, no wash, no water. Price, including stock, implements, and household furniture, \$29,500 per acre. Cash payment \$6,400, balance payments, half 7% interest. Binkley Bros., Shaunavon, Sask. 18-2

BUY GOOD FARMS CLOSE TO BIGGEST market at less—1,120 acres, 25 miles from Winnipeg, over 900 cultivated, best soil, water and buildings, close to station, on river. Price only \$27.50 per acre, with \$5,000 down. Many other bargains in large and small farms. Write particulars to Hugo Carstensen & Co., Farm Land Agents, 250 Portage Ave., Winnipeg.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COM-pany's land settlement plan offers unequalled opportunities for new settlers to purchase land in Western Canada under easy long-term contracts. Write for free descriptive booklet. Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Department of Natural Resources, 922 1st St. East, Calgary.

MANY THOUSAND ACRES IMPROVED FARM lands to offer at mortgage foreclosure prices. The farms are situated in Manitoba and Saskatchewan in good districts. Big inducements given to experienced farmers with equipment. For particulars, write The Burgoyne Land Company, 404 McArthur Bldg., Winnipeg.

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE WE ARE AUTHORIZED to offer fully modern duplex dwelling, Brandon. Instructed accept any reasonable offer. Purchaser could occupy one part practically without cost through rental from other part. Six rooms, bath each section. Hughes & Company, Brandon. 17-2

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FOR SALE—320-ACRE FARM, 3½ MILES from Waskada; all under cultivation; good buildings; district has been growing 30 to 40 bushels per acre. Would sell with or without crop, stock and equipment. Box 50, Waskada, Man. 17-2

BRITISH COLUMBIA FARMS—FULL PARTI-culars and price list of farms near Vancouver, together with maps, may be had on application to Pemberton & Son, Farm Specialists, 415 Howe St., Vancouver, B.C.

POOL HALL WITH RESTAURANT AND 12 bedrooms, also half-section farm for sale. 120 acres and buildings well fenced, 210 acres under cultivation. Good water, good location. Particulars from Frank Stenard, McMillan, Sask. 17-2

640 ACRES, TWO MILES FROM TOWN, Russell district, modern nine-room house, barn, usual out-buildings, good water, under plow. Bargain at \$26 per acre. Write W. J. Haley, Vanguard, Sask. 17-2

IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED FARMS FOR sale in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta. Terms. Write for printed list. The Union Trust Company, Winnipeg.

10,000 ACRES FARM LANDS FOR SALE, IN heart of Saskatchewan's most fertile wheat area. Binkley Bros., Real Estate Agents, Shaunavon, Sask. 18-2

IF YOU DO NOT FIND WHAT YOU ARE LOOK-ing for advertised here, why not insert a "Want Ad." in this column? You will obtain surprising results at a small cost.

14 MILES FROM WINNIPEG, 140 ACRES choice wheat and garden land must be sold. This section this fall, \$30 per acre or near offer. Write P. O. Box 538, Winnipeg.

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REAL ESTATE LAND TO TRADE FOR LIVE-
Write Foster, 2129 Eleventh Avenue,
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WISH COLUMBIA—EIGHT-ACRE CATTLE
poultry ranch, fully equipped. Full partic-
ulars apply owner, Chas. Hilton, Yank. 17-2

FOR SALE—GOOD QUARTER-SECTION. FOR
particulars, apply to A. F. MacDonald, Kerbert,
Saskatoon, 16-3

ELLING—LAVENHAM, MAN., QUARTER-
section, unimproved. S. Poyner, Mair, Sask.

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WANTED—HALF-SECTION, ALBERTA OR
Saskatchewan, for 100 acres near Mission, on
good road, well timbered, small clearing, frame
house, chicken houses, also shingle mill and engine.
Apply owner, Davidson Bros., Mission, B.C. 17-3

WANT TO HEAR FROM OWNER HAVING
farm for sale near school. Immediate possession.
Offer cash price, terms. John J. Black, Box 39,
Chippewa Falls, Wis. 17-4

YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR
sale, no matter where located. Particulars free.
Real Estate Salesman Co., 539 Brownell, Lincoln,
Nebr. 17-1

WANT DESCRIPTIONS AND PRICE OF
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North Topeka, Kansas. 16-15

WANT BUYERS WANT FARMS. OWNERS
J. Hargrave, 120 Curry Bldg., Winnipeg. 18-24

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Canada's Finest Rhubarb
FOR FALL PLANTING
MACDONALD RHUBARB is Canada's most
famous pie plant. Stalks rich bright red, very
large, juicy, low in acidity and require
little sugar and little ordinary varieties. Very
early and ready for three times price of
ordinary varieties on Winnipeg market. Every
customer is delighted with Macdonald rhubarb.
Does not guarantee genuine Macdonald. Safely
planted till freeze-up. We ship all over Canada.
Best divisions: two for \$1.75; four for \$3.20;
six for \$4.25; twelve for \$8.00, postpaid.
ASSINIBOINE GARDENS.
132 Montrose St., Winnipeg, Man.

PERENNIAL FLOWERS
Flowers, Flowering Shrubs, Ornamental and Fruit
trees for fall planting. Write for Fall list.
ISLAND PARK NURSERIES LTD.
Portage La Prairie, Manitoba

SPECIALS \$20—100 EVERGREEN SPRUCE
trees, 100 evergreen pine trees, 500 Car-
olina shrubs, 100 poplar trees, 150 maple trees,
100 birch trees, 75 elm trees, 50 peony roots in
all colors, 50 perennial hollyhocks, six colors, 100
perennial flower roots, 50 bleeding heart roots,
100 Chameleon evergreening strawberry plants,
100 rhubarb roots. We will ship any one lot for
\$10 or half number for \$10 and pay carriage on all
orders of \$50 or more. Alberta and Saskatchewan.
Limited number for sale at these special prices.
Order now for fall and spring delivery. West End
Nurseries, 33rd Street, Calgary, Alta.

MACDONALD RHUBARB—THE ONLY KIND
with planting, 50¢ per division, \$5.00 per dozen.
Ten fine named different peonies, \$5.00. Plum
and crab trees, three years old, six for \$5.00, prepaid.
Eugene Nurseries, Valley River, Man. 16-5

Wheat
WATER WHEAT—WHY NOT GROW SOME
Baker M22, \$1.75 bushel, cleaned and sacked.
Easter, Lethbridge, Alta. 17-2

FARM MACHINERY

Autos, Parts and Repairs

OLD AND NEW AUTOMOBILE AND TRACTOR
parts—Tires, Case and Nelson tractor parts,
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tires, radiators, bodies, tops, bearings, gears
all descriptions. Low prices. Largest stock
of parts in Canada. Save 25 to 80 per cent.
for Overlands, Gray-Doris, McLaughlins,
Laurie, Chevrolts and many others. New and
old parts for Ford. Orders given prompt atten-
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Street, Winnipeg. Write for our new complete
catalogue. 9-7

REAR-PISTON RINGS ARE GUARAN-
teed to stop oil pumping and compression leaks.
Write or order from Phillips Motor Parts Co., 302
Dundas Avenue, Winnipeg. Agents wanted to sell
all over Canada. 18-9

WANT USED AUTO PARTS FOR ALL
types of cars. Second-hand tires, engines, gears,
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make of car, engines, magnetos, gears, generators,
driving belts. Prompt attention to mail orders.
City Auto Wrecking Co., 783 Main St., Winnipeg.

COMPLETE STOCK OF NEW AND USED AUTO
parts. Brandon Auto Parts and Accessory Co.,
209 1/2 St., Brandon, Man. 17-2

WANT IMPLEMENTS AND CASH FOR 1927
used coupe, guaranteed right. Cowan, Waldeck,
Sask. 18-1

USED CARS MAIL ENQUIRES
INVITED

Winnipeg
CHIBALD MARTIN MOTORS LTD., DODGE
dealers, 606 Portage Ave., Winnipeg. 29-2

CONSOLIDATED MOTORS LTD., 235 MAIN
ST., WINNIPEG. 3-24

J. HAUG, FRANKLIN AIR-COOLED CARS.
Winnipeg and Portage, Winnipeg. 29-24

WRENCE MOTOR CO. LTD., DISTRIBU-
tors Chrysler cars, 606 Portage Ave., Winnipeg. 29-24

ONARD-McLAUGHLIN MOTORS LTD.,
Chandler and Nash Dealers, 543 Portage Ave.,
Winnipeg. 29-25

McLAUGHLIN MOTOR CAR CO. LTD., 216
Main St., Winnipeg. 1-24

RAE AND GRIFFITH LTD., USED CHEV-
rolts and Fords, 309 Cumberland Ave., Winnipeg. 29-24

MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE, 267 MARYLAND
ST., WINNIPEG, Moon and Diana Dealer. 2-24

UNIVERSAL MOTORS LTD., 293 GARRY ST.,
WINNIPEG. 29-24

WILLIAMS AUTOMOBILE DISTRIBUTORS
Chandler, Hargrave, Hargrave, Hargrave, Hargrave, Hargrave,
Winnipeg. 1-24

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WILLIAMS MOTORS LIMITED, TENTH AND
DUNDAS. Used Chevrolet and Ford a specialty.
Phone 2237. 1-24

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FARM MACHINERY

CYLINDER GRINDING

HEAD CYLINDER GRINDER—LANDIS
crankshaft grinder. Bearing fitting machinery.
Motor rebuilding, connecting rods rebabbled.
Standard Machine Works, Winnipeg. 17-1

CYLINDER GRINDING AND GENERAL RE-
pairs, tractors, autos, engines. Crankshafts trued,
welding, etc. Pritchard Engineering Co. Ltd.,
259 Fort, Winnipeg. 12-13

CYLINDER REBORING AND HONING, OVER-
sized pistons and rings fitted. Crankshafts trued.
Grain crusher rolls, cast. General machine work.
Reliance Machine Co., Moose Jaw, Sask. 12-13

CRANKSHAFT WELDING

CRANKSHAFTS SATISFACTORILY WELDED
and aligned true. Manitoba Welding, 58 Princess,
Winnipeg. 16-9

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WE GUARANTEE REPAIRS ON ALL MAKES OF
magnetos, generators, starters; specializing on
automotive armature rewinding. Automotive
Rewinding Co., 264 Smith St., Winnipeg.

YOUR GENERATORS, MOTORS, MAGNETOS
repaired expertly, quickly, economically. Send
them to Leeder's Ltd., 1375 Portage Ave., Win-
nipeg.

SUNDRY FARM MACHINERY

FOR SALE—STEWART JACKSON STOOK
loader and hauler, new, not used and shodded,
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The Cheerful Plowman

By J. Edw. Tuft



Teaching Calves Again

I've taught these calves to drink at last, but Oh! what grief was mine! Upon
my face the trial is cast in wrinkle, seam, and line! A stubborn bunch? Yes, land
of shades, it is the truth, I think, that Solomon and all his maids could not teach
them to drink! For seven days with tender heart I tried the way of love, I said,
"Please drop those gums apart, come bossie, turtle dove!" Then I tried reason,
logic, sense, I said, "Now, calves, see here; you do not know the recompense of
drinking milk, I fear. This milk has calories of heat, it has protein and starch,
it's equal to ten pounds of wheat, 'twould warm your soul in March! So by the
laws of Hindustan, of Socrates, and Mars, of Washington, and Horace Mann, of all
the movie stars, 'twould be far better for your blood, and for your flesh and bone,
to throw your temper in the mud and call this milk your own!" Then strategy was
duly tried, I said, "Well, I don't care; the pigs are squealing far and wide for
what they call their share; so, foolish Holsteins that you are, just go your stubborn
way until you starve and cross the bar in suicidal grey; the porkers shall have
every drop, my how I love those pigs! Go on, and starve, grow weak, and flop—
I'd trade you off for figs!" Oh! Jealous were they? Not a bit! They tossed their
heads and bawled! I had exhausted all my wit, and still was balked and stalled!
They wouldn't drink, they didn't drink, until their strength was gone, until their
rafters ceased to sink—upon my word, upon! They yielded only when at last 'twas
hopeless to resist; they never broke their stubborn fast while they could kick or
twist! They're drinking now all they can get and bawling loud for more, but Oh,
to get their noses wet was sure a heavy chore!

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GOOD CROP

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Those in Peril

Dozens of fishing vessels sunk, scores of others wrecked and about 70 lives lost in a storm that raged over the maritimes is another reminder of the peril in which the harvest of the seas is garnered. During the last week of August a tropical storm tore up along the Atlantic coast, working havoc on its way. Sixteen vessels were sunk in Lunenburg harbor alone. The schooner Bluenose of international racing fame was out at sea and a few days later limped back into port with anchor, trawls and cable gone. Captain Walters said it was the worst storm he had ever encountered. At times, he said, the sheer poles of the Bluenose were lying flat with the water under the force of the gale. But the storm reached the height of its fury, as the fateful record shows, when it reached Newfoundland.

On these inland plains we are far from the sea, though there are many among us whose childhood home was in some fishing village and who can recall stories of tempest and shipwreck told by some weathered veteran of a thousand storms. It will be easy for them to imagine a scene 50 years hence, in which a grizzled old fisherman, now a young man in his prime, will be heard recounting to his grandchildren his experiences in the fierce hurricane which swept the Banks in 1927.

Ontario and the Bay Route

The change to Fort Churchill may mean a lessening of interest in the Hudson Bay route by Ontario. When Hon. Frank Cochrane chose Port Nelson as the terminus he gave Ontario a five-mile wide right-of-way across Manitoba to that port. This provided a corridor for the extension of the Toronto and Northern Ontario Railway, owned by the people of Ontario, from somewhere near Cochrane to the salt water port. Interest in a railway to the Hudson Bay is said to be fading since the northern outlet was decided upon. Ontario's chief interest is in exploiting the timber and mineral resources of the Albany River country and is not so keen on an outlet to navigable salt water as to warrant extending the line through to Churchill. But there is no telling what another 25 years will bring forth. When men and women who are still in middle life were studying Canadian geography at school the present site of Cochrane itself was an unexplored wilderness and the country traversed by the T. and N.O. in New Ontario, now a hive of mining and pulp and paper industry, was the exclusive haunt of the trapper.

The New Union Station

Westerners visiting or passing through Toronto in the last few years will remember the dingy old Union Station, built during the middle ages (of Toronto). Once they got outside they would probably notice, to the east, a massive stone structure that would do credit to any city. Enquiry would elicit the information that it was the New Union Station. Except for the east end, used by the post office department, the great building has stood idle since some time during or shortly after the war. Toronto and the railway companies somehow got things mixed up and the station was built before the railway could be connected with it. The chief purpose served by it since completion was to furnish material for jokesmiths, and Toronto's useless station was played up whenever the tedium of living in Ontario became oppressive. At last, however, the necessary connecting links between the depot and the railways have been forged and Torontonians can now enjoy the thrill of missing their trains from the New Union Station.

Bunkum, Bunk and Debunk

Bunkum is one of the most expressive words in the language. As it was political in its origin it is but natural that it should generally be political in its application. The first use of the word is accredited to Felix Walker, who at one time represented Buncombe County, North Carolina, in Congress. Some matter had been debated at length by the members and everything that could be said had been said about it. Just as the matter was coming to a vote Walker arose and started in to repeat some of the arguments that had been made. When his fellow members complained that they did not understand why he was making his speech he replied that

he was merely talking for Buncombe. The word soon came into use as indicating false sentiments in writing or speaking. It is one of the very, very few examples of the universal application of revised spelling to a word of the English language. It has been further abbreviated to "bunk." Now another form of the word is coming into use. To "debunk" a statement is to take the bunk out of it. And so it can be claimed for Felix Walker that he enriched the language by a respectable and expressive family of words.

Costly Bales

The largest shipment of silk ever made from Japan in one ship arrived in Vancouver recently, when the Protesilaus docked with 7,400 bales, valued at \$1,000 a bale. The shipment was rushed east in two silk trains of 11 cars each.

There is an air of romance about these silk trains. Most of the silk is destined for New York, but the Canadian railways get a good share of the business. The great ladies' clothing firms want quick deliveries, for fickle fashion changes rapidly and no time must be lost between the time the goods are purchased and the time when the finished apparel is on display in the fashionable stores. No freight train schedule for the cars which contain this costly merchandise! No waiting on sidings for other trains to pass! The fleetest locomotives rush them across the continent, stopping only at division points. The track is cleared; even the limited express stands by while the silk train thunders past. While this is being written the two trains of 11 cars each, laden with silk that would purchase a king's ransom, pursue their eastward flight through the defiles of the Rocky Mountains; while the Oriental peasants who produced it plod on their accustomed round and the fashionable ladies whose forms it will soon adorn, devise new plans of social conquest.

Lost Aviators

This long distance stunt flying is being overdone. Lindburg's lonely but successful flight across the Atlantic; the fame which it brought him and the position in the public esteem which his splendid poise has maintained for him have inspired many others to attempt long trans-oceanic flights. Unfortunately many brave men and two women who started out with high hopes of world fame have failed to reach their destinations. They have disappeared into oblivion and their fame is the fame of those who forfeit their lives in attempting the almost impossible. A definite revulsion of feeling has set in and the sponsors of aviation everywhere are saying that this thing is being carried too far.

The situation is something similar to one that developed before the war. Stunt flying, such as looping the loop, was the craze, and many aviators lost their lives. One of the Wright brothers, the real fathers of aviation, issued a statement in which he deprecated the craze. "This stunt flying," he said, "is debauching the whole science of aviation." The biggest contributions to aviation have not been made by those who took the biggest chances; Wilbur Wright died of natural causes; Orville Wright is still living, but their place in the history of the conquest of the air is secure.

The St. Lawrence Waterways

In his communication to the United States government early in July, Premier King intimated that further consideration by Canada of the St. Lawrence waterways awaited the submission of certain appendices to the report of the Canadian Advisory Committee. These appendices were received some time ago and contain a third plan for development which may compose the differences of opinion that arose between American and Canadian engineers as to the best scheme of developing the waterways. They will soon be published and will doubtlessly stimulate further discussion of the subject. The next ses-

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sion of parliament will likely see the matter debated on the floor of the House.

The construction of the canal and the harnessing of the waterpowers of the St. Lawrence would be an undertaking of

the first magnitude. A full knowledge of the responsibilities to be undertaken by the country and of the probable benefits to be derived must precede any engagements as to the completion of this international undertaking.

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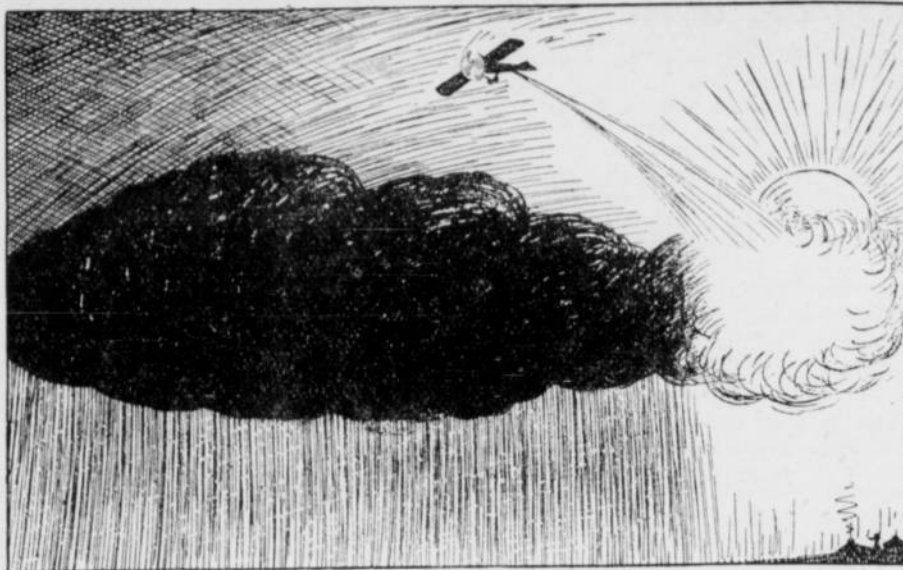
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Mr. Knowitall's scientific researches have supported the idea that before a drop of rain can form, it must have a speck of dust on which condensation commences. This season a hail storm formed just west of Shaggy Acres and turned his promising wheat fields into a well worked summerfallow. The idea suddenly came to him that if the cloud, when forming, had been sprinkled with dust it would have been dissipated in the form of rain and the damage averted. The law of the association of ideas immediately suggested that chemicals for the prevention of rust could be mixed with the dust. From that point his soaring imagination conceived the further idea of adding nitrate of soda and fertilizing the fields while killing rust and preventing hail. Three birds, as it were, would be killed by one stone, the cost of production decreased and the labor income of the farmer augmented. The airplane would thus be put to better use, he says, than by flying between two points over an intervening ocean.

SCREENINGS

There was a young fellow named Syd,
He kissed a girl on the eyelid.

She said to the lad,
"Your aim's mighty bad,
You should practice a while."—So he did.

Traffic Cop: "Say, you. What do you mean speeding along the road like a madman? You'll kill somebody. Why in blazes don't you use your noodle?"

New Driver: "Noodle? Noodle? Where in heck is the noodle? I pushed and pulled everything on the dashboard and nothing would stop her."

The doctor gazed into his patient's eyes. "You say you have trouble with that eye?" he said. "But there's something more. On looking at it I see signs of liver trouble, or anemia, and I fear of chronic nervous affection."

"Look at the other eye, doctor," said the patient. "That is my glass eye."

Lady Friend: "I suppose you carry a memento of some sort in that locket of yours."

Mrs. Jac. C.: "Yes, it's a lock of my husband's hair."

Lady Friend: "But your husband is still alive."

Mrs. Jac. C.: "Yes, but his hair is gone."

"Why didn't you call me a donkey and have done with it? You've hinted at it enough," said the hen-pecked husband.

"It wouldn't be quite true," Mrs. Meek replied.

"I suppose not. I haven't ears long enough for that animal," he retorted, sarcastically.

"Oh, yes you have," she returned, sweetly. "You don't need longer ears."

"What do I need, then?"

"Two more legs and a better voice."

"I see Marconi has invented a machine that will send five hundred words a minute."

"That's nothing; I married one."

"You see, grandma, we perforate an aperture in the apex, and a corresponding aperture in the base, and by applying the egg to the lips and forcibly inhaling the breath, the shell is entirely discharged of its contents."

"Bless my soul!" exclaimed the old lady, "what wonderful improvements they do make! Now, in my young days they just made a hole in each end and sucked."

The story goes that several college presidents were discussing what they would do after they retired. What would they be fit for, was the question. "Well," said one of them, "I don't know that I'd be fit for anything, but I know what I'd like to do. I'd like to be superintendent of an orphan asylum so I'd never get any letters from parents."

"I've a much better ambition," exclaimed another. "I want to be warden of a penitentiary. The alumni never come back to visit."

She—"Which do you think are the most interesting years of a woman's life?"

He—"The first two or three years that she is twenty-one!"

Smith was feeling seedy when he awoke late one morning. He stretched out his hand for the hand mirror, but absent-mindedly took up the hair brush instead. He gazed at the bristles for a moment with an expression of utter horror, and then gasped: "Great Moses, I do want a shave!"

TABLE OF CONTENTS FOR SEPTEMBER 15, 1927

	Page		Page
Editorials	7	FIELD	
NEWS		The Canadian Seed Growers' Association—By Major H. G. L. Strange	4
News from the Organizations	20	Discing on Big Scale	14
GENERAL ARTICLES		Sows Timothy on Sod	14
Cut in Freight Rates Ordered	1	Seed From Ergotted Crop	14
A Homesteading Tale—By Edgar N. Swalm	3	Winter Wheat Gaining Favor	14
They Who Pass—By Frank A. Skelthorne	5	Dust Mulch Theory Exploded	15
Did You Get These?	35	Gathering Rocks—A Fall Job	16
Gleaned from Hither and Yon	39	Curing Seed Corn	16
FICTION		Alfalfa Leads as Soil Builder	16
Boss of the Circle V.—By Angas Louise Provost (serial)	6	Grows Corn, But has no Silo	16
POULTRY		Buried Weed Seeds Long Lived	17
Egg-Laying Record Broken	11	Mixed Wheat-Flax Crop	17
LIVESTOCK		Should Silage be Tramped?	17
He Came Back to the Old Homestead	10	The Sawfly Menace	18
Stack Silos Not New	11	OF INTEREST TO WOMEN	
Lumberman Likes Clydes	12	The Countrywoman	22
Claims T.B. Cure	12	Timely Hints	23
Books on Swine Raising	12	Fitting a One-Piece Dress—By Eleanor G. McFadden	24
Hand-Raised Calves	13	Overheard at the Fair—By Mary L. Kelso Guild	25
		The Children's Page—The Doo Dads	34

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"A friend advised Cuticura Soap and Ointment so I sent for a free sample. I got relief at once so purchased more, and after using one cake of Soap and part of a box of Ointment I was healed." (Signed) Miss Wava C. Carter, Junction Rd., Springfield, N. S., Aug. 30, 1926.

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Sample Each Free by Mail. Address Canadian Depot: "Stenhouse, Ltd., Montreal." Price, Soap 25c. Ointment 25c and 50c. Talcum 25c. Cuticura Shaving Stick 25c.

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